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Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 258 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
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Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
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Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,360,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on deily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid-up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TOWEN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
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C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

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Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,42,023 10
Reserve Funds 11,95,950 15
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
T. R. SETH,
Acting Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000
THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
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Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
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Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
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THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
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Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
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The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
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Telephone 1285.

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SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
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To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE
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THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
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(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
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32, Medows Street,
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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
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WASTE.—Don't waste your money or buy anything at h's best prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come sharp.

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LOST—One SHARE of The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Certificate No. 178 has been Lost, which is standing in the name of Shaikh Ebrahim Bakza. Any one finding the same and returning it at the address given below will be rewarded with a present of Rs. 25 in cash. Address:—SHAIKH EBRAHIM BAKZA, Bakza Cottage, Syad Wada, Surat. 2760

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WANTED—An Intelligent and expert ACCOUNTANT for a local Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2762

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WANTED—MOTOR CARS on monthly contract. Apply for particulars R. B. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bungalow, Sandhurst Road. 2631

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	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols. B. S. & Tab.	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	100
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Engineer Captain Thomas Henry Knight, C.I.E., R.I.M. (deceased.)

All claims against the estate of the above-named officer should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 26th November, 1918, after which date no claim will be entertained.

(Sd.) C. A. SCOTT,
Commander, R.I.M.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
R. I. M. Dockyard.
Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1918, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla to be a Councillor.

2. Letters from Sir Dorab Tata, Kt.—Thanking the Corporation, on behalf of himself and Lady Ratan Tata, for their resolution on the death of the late Sir Ratan Tata.

3. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Institute for the year 1917-18.

5. Letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company—Requesting that a meeting of the Tramways Committee be called to consider the question of prohibiting the passengers on Tram cars from standing on rear platforms.

6. Letter from Mr. N. M. Dalal—Regarding nuisance caused by the choking of a pipe at certain premises adjoining his own at Frere Road.

7. Letter from Mr. V. R. Gadgil and others—Regarding nuisance caused by the working of a mill close to a chawl in Gaiwadi, Girgaum.

8. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimker—Regarding nuisance caused by the storm water drain from Kalachowki Road to Arthur Road.

9. Letter from Mr. Vajeshankar Vishwanath—Complaining about the accumulation of rubbish and dirt in streets.

10. Letter from Mr. A. F. Gomes—Regarding the question of primary education of Indian Catholic children.

11. Letter from Mr. Prabhoodas Ladhabhai Modi—Regarding the insanitary condition of Ovalwadi Lane in Vithalwadi (Kalbadevi).

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12—19. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

20. Recommending sanction to Mr. E. Gordon Cameron, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, being allowed to occupy one of the Municipal bungalows at Worli Hill.

21—24. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 25,000 towards organising and equipping the proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital to be established by the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, and a further grant of Rs. 10,000 for maintenance of the Hospital in addition to the yearly grant of Rs. 10,000 made to the League.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,850 to meet the cost of constructing fire-resisting petrol and carbide stores at the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30,000 to meet the cost of the work of cleaning a portion of the Low-Level Channel No. I and the whole of the Channel No. II.

28. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 to supplement the advance for Stores Municipal Workshops.

29. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the provision of a market at Sewri, Mr. J. F. Murloney and others be informed that estimates for constructing a Municipal market in the locality have already been asked for from the Municipal Commissioner and that on the receipt of the estimates the matter will be dealt with by the Corporation as expeditiously as possible.

30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding nuisance caused by the Low-Level Channel at Fergusson Road, Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar be informed that it is proposed to clean the Channel at an early date.

31. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the filling in of the Parel Tank, Mr. R. G. Mahimker be informed that it is understood that the matter is receiving attention.

32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Abdeali T. Havelivala, regarding nuisance caused by kutchra motor wagons passing along Abdul Rehman Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

33. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter and their Resolution thereon, regarding the proposed loan of Rs. 30 lakhs.

34—35. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

36. Forwarding for consideration letters from Mr. Nusserwanji S. Bunshah, suggesting a scheme for supplying pure milk in the City.

37. (a) Forwarding for consideration a letter from Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, regarding the desirability of putting an up-to-date public crematorium in the City; (b) Letter from Mr. C. Tejpal—Suggesting that steps should be taken for equipping every big City in India with Hindu Undertakers and Crematoriums.

38. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Sanghani & Co., Architects and Engineers, regarding their proposal to erect a milch cattle stable at Sion, be recorded.

39. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of certain employees being treated as qualifying for pension.

40. Forwarding a report as to the results of the verification of stores at the Central Stores, the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, and the Parel Road Depot.

41. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding nuisance caused by the burning of dead rats on the bank of the Parel Tank, Mr. R. G. Mahimker be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

42. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Phiroshah H. Dalal, suggesting certain measures to be taken in connection with the epidemic prevailing in the City, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(Continued.)

43. Recommending that a letter from Mr N. R. Mistry, regarding the obstruction caused by beggars, etc., on the footpath near the Wadia Fire Temple, be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he may write to the Commissioner of Police in the matter.

Letters from the Commissioner—

44. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

45. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

46. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

47. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

48. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

49. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

50. Requesting sanction to the right of removing manure from the Tardeo Flats being sold to Mr. Karmali Bhojabhai for a period of three years for Rs. 2,500 per annum.

51. Requesting sanction to Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Agents, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., being allowed to lay a pipe line across Frere Road to pump liquid fuel to the G. I. P. Railway Store Yard at Wari Bunder.

52. Requesting sanction to the agreement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, for the maintenance of Municipal kutchra wagons being varied so as to admit of the Municipality being charged the actual cost of maintenance of the wagons, *plus* the supervision charges in force in the Railway Company.

53. Requesting sanction to grants being made on account of unexpended balances of grants for the year 1916-17 and previous years

54. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,44,159-3-2 being made to meet charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1917-18.

55. Regarding the acquisition by Government of a plot of Municipal land at Sewri Koliwada Road, for the purpose of the realignment of Port Trust Railway siding.

Schools Committee's Letters—

56. Requesting sanction to the Committee's proposals for giving certain increases in the salaries of the members of their establishment and for employing an additional clerk.

57. Regarding the question of admitting the personnel of the Committee's Teaching and Superintending Departments to the benefits of the Municipal Pension, etc., Fund.

58. Notice of motion from Mr. Mahomed Hoosan A. Havelivala.—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the present practice of compelling the visitors to the Victoria and Albert Museum to take off their footwear before entering the Museum if they are without socks or stockings.

Letters from the Commissioner—

59. Requesting sanction to the conveyance allowance granted to the Conservancy Superintendent being increased to Rs. 100 from the date on which he provided himself with a motor car for his inspection work.

60. Requesting sanction to the conveyance allowance granted to the Resident Engineer, Love Grove Outfall Construction, being increased to Rs. 100 for the performance of extra duties.

61. Requesting sanction to the conveyance allowance granted to the Assistant Engineer, Roads, being increased to Rs. 100 provided he maintains a motor car.

62. Requesting sanction to a combined tramway shelter being erected for Museum East and West.

63. Requesting sanction to the fee for a clerk's attendance in a Court to produce records being reduced to Rs. 2 per day while the Rent Act remains in force.

64. Forwarding a report regarding inconvenience experienced by pedestrians on Dongri Street for want of a footpath.

65. Regarding a proposal to lower the 12in. main in Ridge Road so as to admit of a regular supply of water being given to the south end of Malabar Hill.

66. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 150 being paid to Rama Shiwa Pandit, late Fitter in the Drainage Department.

67. Forwarding a statement of revised regular lines sanctioned during the past five years.

68. Requesting sanction to Government being requested to resume a piece of land at Duncan Road and hand it over to the Municipality for being kept as an open space.

69. Forwarding a report regarding the prevalence of mosquitoes at Byculla, Cumballa Hill, etc.

Notices of Motions—

70-71. From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—(70) For obtaining a report from the Election Committee as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to enable the women of Bombay to be elected as Councillors; (71) For expediting the reply of Government to the Corporation's representation regarding the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the City.

72. From the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee regarding the provisions for checking the introduction of dangerous diseases in the City by sea.

73-74. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(73) For obtaining a report from the Tramways Committee as to the desirability of framing regulations regarding the distances at which tram cars should be allowed to follow one another; and (74) For expressing an opinion that Bombay Time should be continued to be kept in all Municipal clocks.

75-76. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (75) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (76) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

77. Submitting a draft farewell address to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, and a draft address of welcome to Captain George Ambrose Lloyd, Governor-designate.

78. Regarding the shortcomings of the tramway service.

79. Regarding the question of the provision of a new stopping station opposite the 3rd class booking office at the Victoria Terminus.

80. Regarding proposals for constructing drains in Gowalia Tank Road, Pedder Road, etc., with a view to preventing the flooding of Hughes Road.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 29th October, 1918.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates and undergraduates and men with experience in Government service for the posts of clerks and supervisors. The applicants should see the undersigned in person during office hours.

CHIEF AUDITOR,
Non-Military Pay & Pension Accounts,
Dadar, Bombay. 2744

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. P. LINTON, I.S.M.D. (DECEASED).

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above named Officer should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1918, after which date no claim will be entertained.

A. J. GAINE,
Lieut., R.I.M.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
R.I.M., Dockyard.
Bombay, 26th October, 1918. 2742

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HARDA COTTON PRESSING & GINNING CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Harda Cotton Pressing and Ginning Co., Ltd., will be held at COOKS BUILDING, second Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the offers received for the sale of the Harda and Bir Factories and spare machinery etc., and to sanction the sale thereof.

Bombay, 28th October, 1918.
H. N. SAHER,
Liquidator of the above Company. 2726

CAPITALISTS

wishing to get into a first class established business in which a good steady income is guaranteed should investigate this proposition. Only those who have two or more lakhs of rupees at their disposal should reply. Cash is not necessary, but first class interest bearing securities can be used and continue to bring in returns. Reply in first instance with full particulars, which if satisfactory will lead to an interview, to Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2669

THE MAHUVA PRESS CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1918 at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1918.
(2) To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To sanction payment of a special bonus of Rs. 750 to Mr. Laldas Trikhovandas the Company's Head Clerk, who has now retired.
(4) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of November 1918 to the 23rd day of November 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), and Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses. 2758

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar. 680

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th November, 1918, being Public Holidays the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2752

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the Bandra Public is invited to the Notice issued by the Bandra Municipality, regarding Water supply and posted on the Municipal Board.

D. R. AGASHE,
Municipal Engineer. 2764

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st November, 1918, the offices of the Registrar of Companies, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property will be situated at Ballard Road.

P. S. MELLOR,
Registrar of Companies,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property. 2763

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1918.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To-elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of November 1918 to the 23rd day of November 1918, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
NARÁNDAS RAJARAM & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses. 2756

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1918.
(2) To confirm the allocation of Rs. 1,750 to the equalization of dividend fund out of the profits of the year.
(3) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(4) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for reelection.
(5) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of November 1918 to the 23rd day of November 1918 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd day of October, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, between the hours of 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses. 2757

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED BIN HAJI MANSOOR ALKARE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years' leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvment Trust, situate on the north side of the Princess Street, on the Princess Street estate bearing Plot No. 62, in the City Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which piece or parcel of land has been computed to contain a total area of 667 square yards or thereabouts together with all the messuages tenements dwelling houses buildings structures and premises erected and standing thereon and bounded on the North-West by service passage, on the North-East by Plot No. 65, on the South-East by Princess Street aforesaid and on the South-West by Plot No. 61 and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1681 (part) 1695 (part) and 1696 (part) and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1106-1163, 1167-1168, 1339 and Street Nos. 31,69,19 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1918.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2759

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMJI TEMOOLJI RAJA has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 5512, Old Survey No. 817, and New Survey Nos. 2/8726 and 8727 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2277, Street No. 222—224 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Valabhdas Toolsidas, on or towards the South and West by the property of Sorabjee Pestonjee and on or towards the East by the said Bora Bazar Street.

Dated the 29th October 1918.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

2752

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND BELONGING TO KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND OTHERS SITUATE AT GHATCOOPER.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 540 of 1911.

Thakersey Lakhmidas ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Khimji Goculdas and Others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. D. SETHNA, Receiver appointed in the above Suit, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., in his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, a piece of land admeasuring 8,840 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Ghatcooper and belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others and come to their share inter alia on partition with Ranchhordas Dhareey Hingwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1918.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Vendors' Attorneys.

2563

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FRERE ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned property, situate at Frere Road, within the Fort on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, held under a lease granted by the Bombay Port Trust dated 21st August, 1879

DESCRIPTION.

Leasehold land on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, situate at the corner of Frere Road and Fort Street, measuring 855 5/9 square yards or thereabouts together with a four-storied house bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2835 and 1891 and Street No. 12 and 107-109 and Collector's New Survey No. 5480 and bounded on or towards the North and East by land of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Fort Street and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

Offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November, 1918. The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Solicitors at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors for the Vendors

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
11th October, 1918. 2434

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJI RATANJI has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (and no other worse tenure) situate at and fronting the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 11 and 59, New Nos. 63 and 549, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 246, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 3977 and 3979 and Street Nos. 154 and 1 and 156, which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodardas Ramji, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly belonging to Atmaram Ramchandra Jaykar and others but now belonging to Vajeeram Dewchand and brothers and partly by the property of Dadabhai Nusserwanji Kerawala, on or towards the North by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Street and on or towards the South by the property of Vasudev Laxmanji.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

2620

BEST QUALITY FOR CHEAP PRICE
MEDICATED AND SCENT D SNUFF.
Price per 12 Tolas tin or 12 times as 1 Tola screw bottle Re. 1 only.
Liberal Commission for Agents.
SABARI STORES
Saidapet, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN ALLIMAHOMED, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client Mr. BEERSAIN KISHANLAL all that piece or parcel of land situate at Nanashankersheť's Oart at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, with the shed standing thereon, now used as a metal factory for manufacturing pots, pans and utensils of aluminium, brass copper, German silver, etc., with the engine, machinery, tanks, presses, tools, lathes, beltings, dies, punches, drills, pulleys, etc., and all and every other tools, instruments, machinery, stores etc., contained in the said metal factory.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1918.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2741

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO A CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN A GOING CONCERN.

THE SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND WELL PAYING STEAM LAUNDRY THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY.

Under instructions from the parties Messrs. CRAWARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 17th November, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises of the Fortuna Steam Laundry Ltd., situated at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, next to Messrs. Marsland Price's factories and underneath the Mazagaon Police Court the Goodwill of the Fortuna Steam Laundry Ltd., with its accessories as under:—Washers, glazing machine, Hydro extractor, steam engine (Marshall), vertical boiler collar folding machine, brass irons, cupboard, starch table, cane baskets, counter table, 2 bullocks, 2 carts, galvanized exhaust tank, steel water tanks, donkey pump, tub, motor lorry, Belsize (6 cylinders), 1 motor lorry, De Dion, office tables, chairs, racks, etc., etc.

P.S.—Private offers will be received by the Auctioneers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 3rd November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Artistic English-made Elegant Pieces of Household Furniture (specially made-to-order), English Rich Cut Glassware, etc., of Capt. C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bodyguard Bungalow, next to Malabar Hill Post Office, Gibb's Road, very valuable artistic English made elegant pieces of furniture (specially made-to-order), consisting of mahogonised, dining tables, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, chair Piano, safe, electric fan, lights, English bentwood rocking chairs, bentwood sofas, rich teapoys, mirror back artistic hall cabinets, hall mirrors, rich black centre tables, rich Venetian and English ornaments, cut-glass centre pieces, Majolica vases, rich antique Chinese porcelainware, water colour pictures writing tables, solid Rose wood clothes presses, rich bedroom cots, dressing cheval glasses, hatstand, book cases, real silver plated ware tubes, etc., liquor tantalus, novels, solid silver dressing toilet set, rich English dinner sets, and crockerywares and glasswares, cooking pots.

The property of Capt. C. K. Greenway Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Capt. L. C. Simpson.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinner-waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English, palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box, glass ware crockery etc., etc.

The property is on view. Catalogues will be printed.

SALE OF 50 BALES WESTERN (RAICHUR) STAPLE COTTON.

Under insructions from Bombay Cotton Company and on account and risk of Messrs. Jagsi Vishram and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sill by public auction on THURSDAY, 31st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at godown No. I, of Bradbury Line Coloba the following.

50 bales Western (Raichur) Stiple Cotton.

P.S.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required ta the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BARRELS CONGO RED (AMERICAN MAKE).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following Aniline Dyes.

30 Barrels Congo Red (of Parker Aniline and Extract Co. (of Philadelphia U. S. A.).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF LARGE BUILDING BELONGING TO THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

Under instructions from the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 31st October 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings, excluding the rear godown:—

Building Street No. 7, Green Street (near the Bombay Bank).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneeers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF WH. SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Vithaldas Chatarbhuj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Keshavlal Nagindas.

1 case 29 pcs wh. shirting No. 152.
1 case 30 pcs. wh. shirting No. 153.
121 pieces wh. shirtings No. 152.
121 pieces wh. shirtings, No. 153.
52 pieces wh. shirtings No. 154.
50 pieces wh. shirtings No. 156.
38 pieces wh. shirtings No. 158.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalak Gully:—

2 bales each 150 pairs Dhotees Sadguni, Susila or Asuk-Masuk quality, Number whatever may come.

1 bale 200 pairs Dhotees, Ubha Parsi quality or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hansraj Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas.

3 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3700.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BALES SHEETINGS CALENDARS OF CROWN MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Mathuradas Manji Valji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Vishvambharnath Bhargav:—

3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 5½ lbs.
5 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 6 lbs.
7 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 6½ lbs.
8 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 7 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 7½ lbs.
2 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 8 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 8½ lbs.
4 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 9 lbs.
4 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 10½ lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11½ lbs.
7 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 12 lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 12½ lbs.
3 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 9 lbs.
2 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 10½ lbs.
2 bales Sheeting Calendars of Crown Mill 11 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gurdutsing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Narandas Dharamsey of Champa Gully:—

5 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees No. Nizam of smaller width 8-9-10-11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES COLOURED ALPACA OF MARKENDRAI, 1 PACKAGE JUBILEE AND 2 PACKAGES BLACK POPLINS.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. D. Patel and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Seth Haji Amad Haji Abdulla:
3 packages coloured Alpaca of Markendrai of smaller width.

Seth Varjivandas Manordas:
1 package Jubilee. Messrs. Chaturbhuj Bhaichand's goods No. 830 quality 44 inches.

Seth Nagardas Laxminarayan:
2 packages black Poplin No. 1500 Soko 50 inches, Messrs. L.-L. Teli's goods.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN JAPANESE IVORY NETSUKES; PICTURES AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following:—

A portion of the collection of old China of a gentleman consisting of old three coloured bowls and plates; blue and white plates; bowls; spill holders; vermillion bowls; blanc-de-chine bottles; turquoise blue articles, etc.

Also a small collection of ivory Netsukes; glass porcelain and crystal bottles.

A lot of Majolice stands; Terra Cotta figures; Awta vases, satume bowls; plagues; cut glass electric lamps; also a pria of old blackwood carved chiffoniers; one Chinese cabinet; a Japanese lacquered cabinet; a pair of old Persian brass centre pieces; one old church lantern, thin curio cupboards fitted with plate glass, one large English show case suitable for stationers.

A collection of about seventy reproductions of pictures of known artists in photogravares and black and white and coloured prints representing landscapes: sea-views, figure studies; and war and other subjects.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LARGE IRON SAFE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One large cupboard fashion iron safe by Harichund Mancharam with Chubb's locks and keys belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.:—

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, CLOTHING LINEN, SADDLERY, UNIFORM, AND METAL FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "Media/Onda."

2 boxes carpets, one box clothing linen, etc., one case saddlery and one box uniform, etc., slightly damaged.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

7 cases metal furniture such as arms and without arms oakwood and leather lined chairs, tables, stools, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 5th prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Cuffe Parade Colaba (on the sea side) very valuable and handsome, specially made to order artistic furniture by "Devji Canji" and "Roberts", very rich venitian, rainbow colour glassware ordered out from Italy, very handsome nearly new upright cottage piano and pianola "Kaps" ordered out from Germany, rich solid silver bowls and flower troughs, very handsome velvet lined made to order silved cabinet, mahoganized dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs rich carpets, hall and table lamps, corner cabinets, rich vases, parisian figures, wall and table clocks, large writing table, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, one made to order large wardrobe in three pieces (zoonda cupboards) extra large size substantial made cloth and gown presses, single and double meat safes, soil linen baskets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cane chairs, very rich silk embroidered door purdahs, aluminium utensils, window curtains etc. etc. The property of G. B. Poti Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BRAND NEW FURNITUFE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1918 AT RAVAL BUILDING ON LAMINGTON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF A CABINET MAKER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.), the surplus furniture of Mr. G. R. Mistry Cabinet maker at the above place (where the furniture is arranged for sale) including seasoned teakwood dining table, dining armchairs, selected satin and leather lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single glassdoor cupboards, seasoned teakwood glassdoor wardrobe glassdoor bookcases, marble top square and round tables, leather lined and cane reclining sofas, washing table, teak and blackwood bedsteads, hatstand, writing desks of various designs, writing tables, easy and low chairs, dressing chests of drawers, fancy tiled teapoys, meatsafe, hanging cupboards, phonographs, records etc. etc.

The above is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Mangaldas Baldeodas at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Champsey Umarsey and Sons:—

9 bales yarn, Japanese No. 40 Ex. S. S. Kosakee Maru.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASKS OF "KHADIA KHAR."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Dwarkadas Chhaganlal at his shop at New Bardangalli, Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:—

64 casks "Khadia Khar" each of 1 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SCREEN-STORY OF UNUSUAL VIGOUR!

"SHE"

who must be obeyed, who immortalised herself by Fire-Ablutions, who lived for 2000 years, waiting by the side of her dead lover's cold sepulchre, and who at last found him reincarnated in the person of an English Sculptor.

Rider Haggard's Splendid Novel dramatised on the Film

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

TO-NIGHT: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MARK WELL!

The Magnificent two-week Super-Serial

'A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!'

Starts at the Cinema Precious next Saturday

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Company

In a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-night Wednesday 30th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p. m.

A Musical Tale of the East

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Saturday 2nd November at 9-30.

——"THE BETTER 'OLE"——

Capt. Brainsfather's Humurous Musical War Comedy

Sunday 3rd November at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"Mr. MANHATTAN"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.

Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE PRESENTS

Messrs. JOUBE & ROSHER

of the

COMEDIE FRANCAIS

in a 5-Act Play

'The Culpable'

A vivid d[illegible]of a FRENCH COURT OF JUST[illegible] in which a leading

FRENCH BARRISTER

recognises a CRIMINAL whom he is prosecuting as

His OWN Son!!!

PATHE GAZETTE.

A SENSATIONAL EXPOSURE OF THE "MAD DOG OF EUROPE"

THE KAISER
THE KAISER
THE KAISER

"THE BEAST OF BERLIN."

THIS PICTURE

—is intended to ENTERTAIN
—is calculated to stir your blood and make you cheer like mad!
—shows the Kaiser FROM THE INSIDE!
—shows the Kaiser punched on the jaw (from fact)
—shows the end of the Kaiser (from fancy).

SEE IT TO-NIGHT AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

The bewitching

RUTH ROLAND

In the 6th Drama of

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"

"IN POVERTY'S POWER"

A series of highly emotional films, dealing with modern problems of life

VERDA PARK
Travel.

INDIAN DANCES
Variety.

PATHE GAZETTE

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS
Comic by Luke.

Coming!. *Coming!*

KIPLING'S

"Naulahka"

The most gorgeous production of the year.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M.

THE GAIETY Co. Presents

CHOICE CINEMA FILM

Containing a

POWERFUL DRAMA

NOT GUILTY

Most Sensational Drama ever Screened

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Howitt-Phillips Co.

To-night at 9-30

The Brilliant Comedy

"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

The story of a husband and wife who are estranged for a trivial reason and come together again at a country house, the man finally appearing in his wife's silk stockings.

To-morrow at 9-30 p. m.

Ceciley Hamilton's Thrilling Comedy

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"

Last Saturday's great success.

Friday at 9-30 p. m.

BY REQUEST

The Great War Play

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.

Instead of "Damaged Goods" as advertised

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

The late James Welsh's greatest hit.

Saturday at 9-30 p. m.

The Great Canadian Play

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

By Somerset Maughan.

Monday next at 5 p.m.

DIVALI, BANK HOLIDAY, MATINEE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

"APPLE OF EDEN"

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only

GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL

A 6-reel Metro-Play:

"OUTWITTED"

Featuring the well-known stars

EMILY STEVENS EARLE FOXE

and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES

Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist, who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred, by misleading him in his business assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.

Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

8th Instalments of

'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'

AND THE

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE'

'SHIELDING SHADOW' finishes TO-NIGHT

Most astounding concluding Scenes will be found on the Screen

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA.

Pearl White's acting supremely grand in the 8th Instalment.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

THE GRANDEST ATTRACTION

from Wednesday 30th October

BALTO! BALTO!

THE WORLD-RENOWNED VETERAN ACROBAT

with his most surprising feats will appear in every show.

AMUSEMENTS.

Supplied by the

Universal Film Manufacturing Co.

The Largest Film Manufacturing Concern in the Universe

India Branch :—**HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.**

America's Latest Sensation Extraordinary—The Moving Picture which commenced yesterday at

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LOHAR CHAWL, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE KAISER THE BEAST OF BERLIN.

A Picture that Every Loyal Britisher Must See

It Shows the Kaiser from Inside

SEE THE END OF THE JACKAL OF EUROPE AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

THE EMPIRE

NEXT SATURDAY

A NEW SERIAL

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

By E. W. HORNUNG, the author of "RAFFLES"

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

Sensational Episodes of Early Australian Days

"STINGAREE" THE GENTLEMAN BUSH RANGER!

YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND

A Woman unless you study her, and a young, handsome Author ridiculed the softer sex in his famous Novel, "A Woman's Way."

But Fate stranded him on a desert island with a real **WOMAN**

He then understood Her!

And take note the wonderful Mrs. Vernon Castle plays the Woman in the charming Pathe Drama (5000 feet)

"STRANDED IN ARCADY"

Go and see the Photo-play at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

This evening : 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE SUBLIME SUPER FILM

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

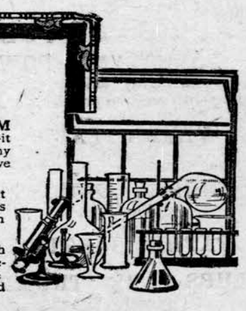
COMMENCES NEXT SATURDAY AT THE WEST-END CINEMA.

A Triumph of modern Chemistry

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM is not merely a "discovery." It is more than that—it is the building up of a perfect dentifrice through many years of patient and conscientious search that have been devoted to its development and perfection.

The result is an achievement which has brought world-wide recognition. Wherever civilization holds sway, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is known and appreciated.

You, too, should use Colgate's. It cleanses the teeth thoroughly—is pleasant to use, and acts as a safeguard against dental decay. For "Good Teeth" = "Good Health" use Ribbon Cream twice-a-day and consult your dentist twice-a-year.



COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

The name COLGATE on all toilet articles corresponds to the HALL MARK on Silver.

INSIST ON COLGATE'S.

At all good Shops and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

Depression in Bay is moving in the Westerly direction without causing much rainfall. Conditions are slightly disturbed in the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma. Few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal and the north Madras cost. Maymyo has had one inch.

Forecast.—Southward extension of rain along the Madras coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.922 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 "
Dew Point	74.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8 "
Minimum do.	76.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW E, W N W, ESE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	112 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m	ft.	in.
Tues.	29	m 7	20	25	6	29	m 0	50	20	2
		8	8a	24	8		1	54a	18	8
Wed.	30	m 8	13	25	7	30	m 1	52	20	1
		9	2a	25	6		2	34a	18	0
Thur.	31	m 8	54	25	8	31	m 2	40	19	18
	Nov	9	41a	26	3	Nov	3	7a	17	5
Fri.	1	m 9	27	25	11	1	m 3	20	19	1
		10	14a	26	11		3	36a	16	15
Sat.	2	m 9	58	26	1	2	m 3	56	19	8
		10	47a	27	6		4	5a	16	0
Sun.	3	m 10	28	26	3	3	m 4	32	19	4
		11	19a	27	11		4	34a	16	0
Mon.	4	m 10	59	26	4	4	m 5	8	19	0
		11	50a	28	2		5	4a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	29 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 38m	Sunset.	6h. 7m
"	30 (Wednesday)	"	6h 38m.	"	6h. 7m
"	31 (Thursday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 7m
Nov.	1 (Friday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 6m
"	2 (Saturday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 6m
"	3 (Sunday)	"	6h. 40m.	"	6h. 5m
"	4 (Monday)	"	6h. 40m	"	6h. 5m

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h 3 0m p m Last quarter, 25d. 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th [illegible] 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi, but is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in slight excess at a few stations both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is lower but is still in excess in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is moderately above the average except along the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is in excess at Indore but in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal. Day temperature continues slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is in defect by amounts ranging up to 9 deg. in the south-east of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect except at Bombay. Day temperature is in excess and night temperature in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is largely below normal. Day temperature continues in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is lower and is now below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Light cloud has appeared in the north Punjab under the influence of a disturbance from the west. The depression that was reported in the centre of the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather on the Madras coast. The air remains very dry in the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Peninsula. Day temperature continues high except in north-west India.

Rainfall may occur on the Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 29th of October, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th Oct.).	88.	176.0	58	..	0	—0.07
Jask	87.	568.8	89	..	0	—0.12
Do. (28th Oct.).	92.	071.1	83	..	0	—0.11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th Oct.).	94.	877.3	75	..	0	—0.22
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	86.	151.3	33	..	14.46	—7.84
Lahore	89.	353.6	67	..	6.97	—7.96
Hisar	91.	356.2	56	..	6.77	—4.46
Ambala	90.	753.1	52	..	9.44	—14.49
Delhi	89.	464.2	63	..	10.26	—13.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.	165.6	54	..	11.83	—12.33
Mainpuri	93.	164.8	67	..	11.82	—12.27
Jhansi	96.	860.7	44	..	14.40	—19.21
Cawnpore	90.	263.3	71	..	15.82	—17.32
Allahabad	92.	165.1	61	..	25.44	—10.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.	958.0	40	..	0	—2.22
Karachi	89.	071.3	76	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer	93.	859.5	45	..	5.63	—12.53
Jalpore	94.	572.1	33	..	8.48	—12.92
Kotah	97.	665.0	34	..	14.92	—9.66
Mount Abu ..	80.	065.2	24	..	35.64	—20.61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.	461.7	23	..	2.77	—10.57
Dwarka	85.	169.7	57	..	1.03	—12.63
Veraval	89.	969.3	54	..	5.36	—12.41
Rajkot	101.	161.9	27	..	8.27	—17.12
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	99.	867.7	60	..	15.18	—25.26
Ahmedabad ..	104.	167.0	68	..	7.13	—21.50
Deesa	100.	559.4	37	..	15.35	—7.49
Neemuch	95.	558.8	40	..	18.74	—7.88
Indore	94.	763.7	64	..	15.40	—15.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.	956.3	51	..	37.15	—14.21
Saugor	93.	868.0	28	..	31.17	—10.64
Hoshangabad ..	94.	863.8	44	..	25.80	—10.92
Khandawa	97.	864.6	35	..	13.06	—14.70
Akola	97.	965.3	34	..	9.41	—19.95
Amraoti	94.	867.1	26	..	17.22	—13.22
Nagpur	92.	558.3	42	..	27.64	—17.44
Chanda	92.	755.0	50	..	35.27	—13.11
Raipur	91.	161.2	50	..	60.42	+14.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.	876.0	77	..	22.99	—46.79
Ratnagiri	91.	574.5	31	..	52.30	—45.80
Marmugao	87.	7 ..	60	..	56.01	—33.99
Karwar	92.	068.4	72	..	62.13	—53.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.	863.0	23	..	6.40	—14.18
Ahmednagar ..	93.	158.3	27	..	6.65	—12.98
Poona	94.	461.3	54	..	5.40	—18.93
Sholapur	94.	264.0	21	..	8.66	—16.61
Bijapur	91.	863.5	85	..	5.01	—11.56
Belgaum	89.	964.3	25	..	20.66	—23.76
Aurangabad ..	93.	267.1	23	..	7.43	—17.71
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.	754.7	32	..	16.79	—20.83
Hyderabad	88.	563.0	37	..	15.90	—11.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.	272.3	76	..	62.62	—52.80
Calicut	89.	874.5	74	..	47.60	—51.46
Cochin	92.	475.7	69	..	42.89	—42.92
Colombo	85.	976.4	84	..	24.17	—10.21
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.	674.7	74	..	24.75	—5.70
Bellary	92.	866.2	34	..	8.53	—6.04
Cuddapah	94.	971.8	57	..	12.08	—11.36
Madras	92.	373.2	77	..	8.87	—17.30
Bangalore	84.	258.4	54	..	13.70	—11.48
Coimbatore ..	91.	367.8	58	..	4.91	—7.00
Trichinopoly ..	95.	070.4	66	..	11.12	—6.80
Negapatam ..	83.	273.8	76	..	6.97	—13.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th October, 1918, was 30.113 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 4-10 p.m.
European Association's Meeting to consider the Reform Scheme, Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

Evening party at China Bagh to congratulate Seth Ruttonchand Master, Seth S. A. Shah and Seth J. Morarji.
Moderates Conference, Empire Theatre.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Divali (Hindu holiday) Banks closed. Postal holiday.
Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre.

MONDAY, November 4.

Hindu New Year (1975); Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday, the 4th November 1918 being "Divali" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices, will, however, remain open on that day.

JOINT MEETING FOR PRAYER.

On Saturday next at 6 p.m. a combined meeting conducted in English, Marathi, and Gujerati will be held in the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, (close to the Parsi Statue) Byculla, for offering a prayer with regard to the war. "

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GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING 1ST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 29.

The race course appeared to be in excellent condition when the Gwalior Autumn meeting opened to-day with a card of six events. The entries for the meeting were quite satisfactory and a great sport was promising till lately, but unfortunately owing to the prevalence of the influenza all over the country some of the stables could send their horses at the last moment and many jockeys could not come. Scratchings were, therefore, numerous. Even with a small field in most of the events a good sport was witnessed. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior was also present. The influx of racing public especially from Bombay and Lucknow has not been below expectations. The Executive deserve congratulations for the success of the meeting. The best sport was witnessed in the principal event of the day. As the winner Mechanic and Resold, the favourite, made a great race of it, Purtoosingh rode a splendid race and managed to snatch the verdict on the post by a neck. In the first enclosure eleven bookmakers were seen doing brisk business and there were five bookmakers in the second enclosure.

Details:—

THE HORSE HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 11-0, R Crowden .....
Mr. Hameeduddin Ahmed's GLENLYON, 10-4, Saye .....
Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 10-11, Hayhoe .....
Betting:—Evens Mil, fours Glenlyon, six to four Turbulent.
The Race:—Turbulent led up to two flights when Mil assumed the command and won comfortably by four lengths. Glenlyon towards the finish deprived Turbulent of the second place by 6 lengths.
Time:—2 min. 53 secs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs
Sardar Dayalsingh's MOUNT PLEASANT, 9-1, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. Lucoque's NEW ERA, 8-13, Ruiz 2
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's CONTEST, 8-0, Collis
Also Ran:—Madsal 9-10, Promise Me 8-0, Militant 7-8, Chester 7-4.
Betting:—4 to 1 Mount Pleasant, 5 to 4 New Era, threes Contest, tens the rest.
The Race:—Mount Pleasant jumped to the fore and led all the way, New Era challenged the leader in the straight but failed. Won by 2½ lengths, a head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 26½ secs.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs.
Mr. Pire's PENNY PIE, 9-6, A. T. Harrison .....
Mr. D.'Souza's CLAIM A, 8-10, Collis 2
Mr. Das' HOOKKOO, 6-11, Purtoosingh .....
Also Ran:—Dress 9-4, Le Banon 8-4.
Betting:—Evens Penny Pie, 3 to 1 Dress, threes Hookkoo, tens the rest.
The Race:—Dress was badly left at the post. Claim A led the field up to half mile, then Penny Pie, took the command and won in a canter by 1½ lengths, 1 length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 9-3, A. T. Harrison .....
Sardar Sant Singh's AMPHITRION, 7-12, Purtoosingh .....
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK STONE, 8-9, Trahan .....
Also Ran:—Atlanta 7-5.
Betting:—5 to 4 Sugar Cane, 2-12 Amphytrion, fours the rest.
The Race:—Amphytrion took the lead with Sugar Cane lying handy at the distance post. The latter pressed the leader and won comfortably by 2 lengths, 2¼ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 18½ secs.

MESSRS. MATHRADAS AND GOCULDASS' CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Mathradas Goculdass' MECHANIC, 9-1, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. T. Harrison's RESOLD, 8-9, Harrison ... 2
Mr. Kelicharan's GARLAND, 8-6, Collis ...
Also Ran:—Istambool 8-0, Hurman 7-8.
Betting:—Fours Mechanic, 2 to 1 on Resold, threes Garland, sixes the rest.
The Race:—From a level start Istamboul led up to the bend. At the bend, Resold caught him up but was passed at the distance by Mechanic, who won a great race after a dingdong finish by a neck. Garland came third, one length separating him from Resold.
Time:—1 min. 57 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. A. Hope's GLASEBURY, 9-1, A. T. Harrison .....
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LA VENIR, 8-7, Ruiz .....
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's MARY MABEL, 8-8, Trahan .....
Also Ran:—Le Soleil 9-7, Parvus 9-4, Byculla 8-12, Tansifried 8-7, Arras 6-7.
Betting:—2 to 1 Glasebury, 5 to 2 Byculla and La Venir, tens and twenties the rest.
The Race:—Glasebury led from start to finish and won in a canter by 5 lengths, a neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 2 3/15 secs.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The hon. secretary of the reception commitee of the Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation to be held in Poona writes:—Sir Rabindranath Tagore has written to the effect that he cannot accept the presidentship of the Convention on account of reasons of health. Now the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya has been requested to accept the presidentship and it is expected that he will accept it. His reply as soon as it is received will be published.

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Baghbazar P. O., CALCUTTA.

TRANSPORT.

HOW IT WORKS.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

It was nearly midnight. We had been speeding along one of the great main-roads of northern France, when our car-driver pulled up at a level crossing, and took the opportunity of making some repairs to his engine. Whilst we were waiting a train came by—a ponderous engine slowly drawing an almost interminable series of heavily laden trucks—and a French girl came out of the cottage to open the gates. Our driver was not yet ready, so we followed the girl into the cottage, where she prepared us some coffee. Before it was ready a shriek from another engine sent her flying to her signal lamp and yet another immense train lurched past. The time of its arrival was promptly entered by the girl in her official book and she counted up the number of trains that had passed since she came on duty, five hours before—78, she announced.

Thus throughout the night the trains, on that line alone, roll past in an interminable procession towards the Front. And similarly on all the other tracks which link up the Base ports and all the rail-heads near the fighting line—the same endless procession of trains. By those mysterious grassy tracks which wind along the river valleys and by level crossings intersect the quiet main-roads, travels the greater part of the output of those millions in England and elsewhere who are making or supplying ammunition, food, and the infinite variety of material used by the British Army.

It all proceeds, by some miracle of organisation, to the right place. A unit, at a moment's notice, proceeds from one place to another. It draws, probably, two days' rations before it starts, but in the new place it indents for rations, and on the third day duly draws them, without trouble. It is the same with the private letters and parcels for the troops. On the first day, perhaps, after the move, you will gain time by sending back a despatch rider to collect letters at the old postal centre. But on the following day they will turn up with regularity at the new place. A heavy Battery always carries with it, in its own lorries, a fixed quantity of complete rounds (shells, cartridges, fuses and tubes), so that at any time during its journey, it could, if required, open fire then and there. But as soon as it is arrived in a new position one of the first orders it receives is: "Be prepared to receive so-and-so many complete rounds." I have never known an occasion when the amount of ammunition delivered at the gun position was not in excess of immediate requirements.

Similarly with the infantry—their small arms ammunition is delivered, in abundance, with unfailing regularity; the bomb dumps are promptly replenished, Light decanville railways carry to advanced points material for rivetting trenches, for making machine gun positions, or for building dugouts.

The main ammunition dumps and the dumps for engineering material are kept supplied direct from the rail-head, and they in turn supply other dumps. A unit informs its construction office that it requires so many pip-props, so many pickets for rivetting, so many "elephan sections," or so much corrugated iron and the greater part of its requirement can be satisfied the next day or even the same day. Meantime the Casualty Clearing Stations are receiving train loads of medical stores from the Base, and are sending back trains filled with wounded soldiers. There are scores—I think hundreds—of Expeditionary Force Canteens which provide the simple luxuries which are sold cheaply to the troops. To each of these, every day, many trucks containing tobacco, groceries, and small articles are despatched. There are also, in every area, workshops where guns, motors and bicycles are repaired; farrieries where horses are shod; clothing stores whence clothing is issued; and numberless active departments all of which have to be supplied. The army has all the activities of a complex nation.

And it is a moving nation. Its essence is mobility. It must be supplied wherever its units may be; the transport system must adjust itself to incalculable changes. At the time of the great German offensive last March, when units were being shifted rapidly, when no one knew where anybody would be in two days time, the whole system was put to a drastic test. But we all will remember that amid the apparent confusion of those days there appeared also a marvellous elasticity of system. We received our rations without a hitch. The shells rolled up as promptly as before—even our letters were brought in safely and quickly by the despatch rider. The train service and all the rest of the transport services adjusted themselves to the demands. They scored a very notable success.

USING OTHERS MONEY.

MOTOR WORKS PROPRITOR CONVICTED

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Jal Kaikhashroo Lalkaka, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Rahi Brothers, charged Mahmedbhai Kasambhai Patel, with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,619-10 being the balance of proceeds of a motor car alleged to be due to the complainant. The complainant deposed that he sent his motor car to the accused for repairs when the latter told him that if it was left in his garrage he could effect a sale. Eventually it was sold by the accused for Rs. 2,150, out of which sum, he (the accused) had paid him only Rs. 500, and that after deducting the cost of repairs the accused still owed him Rs. 1,619-10 which he did not pay in spite of repeated reminders. The accused, who is the proprietor of the Simplex Automobile Works, at Bellasis-road, Bombay, pleaded not guilty. He admitted that he had sold the car to the complainant for the amount stated, but his defence was that the complainant had asked him to use his money and pay him at his (accused) convenience in return for his agreeing not to charge the complainant any commission repairs or garrage charge but he had however, no objection to paying the amount now. The Magistrate held that the accused had no authority from the complainant to use for his own purposes, the money which he had recovered from the purchaser. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or, in default, to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

CYCLE DEALER DEFRAUDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Francis Lopes, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust,, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cycle belonging to a cycle-repairer at Kalbadevi-Road.

The complainant deposed that the accused came to his shop, on the 25th September last and hired a cycle for an hour. In the evening of the same day he returned without the cycle, saying that he had left it at the Catholic Gymkhana from when he missed it, promising, however, to make enquiries in the matter. Next dayl he (the accused) turned up and informed the complainant that he could find no trace of the byke and would, therefore, inform the police. The accused promised to make good the loss by instalments of Rs. 10 per month, giving his address as the Prag Mahal, which was afterwards found out to be false. On Saturday last the complainant saw the cycle ridden by one Abdul, an egg-seller who, on being questioned, stated that he purchased it from an Irani paying Rs. 15 in cash, the balance to be a set-off eggs to be supplied to the Irani.

The Irani deposed that he bought the byke from the accused for Rs. 25, for which the accused had passed him an unstamped receipt.

The accused pleaded guilty. He had three previous convictions, and was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM DEN AT KAMATIPUR

CHINAMEN CONVICTED.

Before the some Court one Chinaman was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or, two months' rigorous imprisonment, for keeping an opium den at Kamatipura.

Two other Chinaman for assembling there in for the purpose of smoking, were fined Rs. 15 each.

Another Chinaman was convicted and fined Rs. 15 for being in possession of four tolas of chandul and three tolas of madat worth Rs. 9, without a license.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN MANDVI TALUKA.

RELIEF FOR RYOTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Owing to insufficient rains, the crops of the major portion of the Mandvi Taluka having failed, teh ryots of the place are experiencing great trouble. In order to make representations to the Government for relief a representative meeting of the ryots of the Mandvi Taluka was held on the 27th instant at Mandvi. Mr. D. K. Desai presiding. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to make investigations into the conditions of the crops as well as of the people and to take steps to secure for them such relief as is required.

MAHARASTRA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The organising secretary of this Conference writes from Poona:—It has been decided to hold a conference of the Students' of Mah rashtra in Poona. The Conference shall consist of all students of the colleges in Poona and other college centres in the Maharashtra. Though the boundary of the Conference is limited to Maharashtra, the proceedings will be conducted in English owing to there being many vernaculars. The dates of the Conference will be the same as those of the second convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. The fee for delegates is annas 8.

It is hoped that all the students will try to make the first Conference a complete success so as to make the institution permanent. It shall form part of the great organisation of students called the All-India Students' convention. The Maharashtra Students' Conference is not in any way intended as a rival movement to the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. But it is intended to act in the province of Maharashtra, as it is found that there are many difficulties that make it impossible for a large number of students to take an effective part in the Presidency Federation. Of course, it will work in complete harmony with the Federation but it is expected that the Poona Branch of the Federation will merge into the Maharashtra Students' Conference.

The names of Prof. P. K. Telang, and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel have been proposed for the presidentship of the Conference.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CHANDUL.

THREE CHINAMEN FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hudson charged Chang Kan Ah Kan and 3 other Chinamen with assembling in the room of the first accused for the purpose of smoking opium and with being in possession of 19 tolas of chandul worth Rs. 29, without a license.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to a pay fine of Rs. 200; or, in default, five months' further imprisonment. The second and third accused were fined Rs. 15 each and the fourth was discharged. The chandul was ordered to be confiscated.

STOCKS OF FOOD-GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

PERIOD FOR MAKING RETURNS EXTENDED.

The following appeared in the "Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary" published yesterday:—

With reference to Notification No. 5697-*D.C.S.* of the 23rd October 1918, calling for returns of stocks of food-grains to be submitted on the 8th day of November, 1918, it is hereby notified that in consequence of the widespread effect of the Influenza epidemic, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the time for the making of the said returns shall be extended and that they shall be submitted not later than the 22nd day of November, 1918, and shall show the stocks of the articles in question as held on the 15th day of November, 1918. The order calling for returns by the 8th of November of stocks as held on the 1st of November is hereby superseded. It is further notified that this return is called for in order to enable Government to judge of the adequacy of the grain supplies of the Presidency. Returns may be made to the Collector of the District or to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka in which the stocks are situated but must be made so as to reach the Collector not later than the 22nd of November, 1918."

2. Whoever—(a) intentionally omits to make a return; or (b) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or beheves to be false or does not believe to be true; or (c) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, sub-section (2), of the Ordinance IX of 1914, in the exercise of any of his powers under that sub-section, or (d) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both.

COTTON AND SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now some time since I predicted that the price of cotton would again touch 750. I hope before these lines are published, to find the market at that rate. Once again I advise those who speculate to refrain from going long. If there is a reaction which I think there will be, such reaction will end on Sunday, 3rd November. From that date I prophesy a steady decline in the price of cotton, which, should terms of armistice be agreed upon, will be most rapid. At any rate by the 10th November I anticipate the market will be 725 or thereabouts, and if peace news is very favourable, it may even touch 690 to 700.

So far my remarks re. Standards have failed to materialise, but I hope before very long to see them at least at 1,000. They may meantime even touch 1,200, but my advice is keep off touching them.

Now that peace may be expected shortly, the true investor will find in Bombay-Burma shares, a very sound and paying investment.—Yours, etc.,

"SIMLA BIRD."

Bombay, Oct. 29.

PARCELS TO THE KINGDOM

A Press Communiqué says:—

Persons desiring to send parcels (other than commercial) to the United Kingdom should note that restrictions on the import of goods into the United Kingdom are very numerous and cover a great variety of luxuries and foodstuffs. Those most likely to affect persons sending gifts from this country to friends in England are sugar, flour, tea, jam, butter, raisins and sultanas. Parcels containing such goods, if accepted at all in Indian Post Offices, are accepted entirely at the sender's risk, and it is probable that parcels found to contain prohibited imports may be confiscated on arrival in the United Kingdom at the direction of the Home authorities.

OUTBREAK AMONGST TROOPS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The influenza epidemic has broken out amongst Indian troops stationed at Barrackpur and several cases ended fatally. Cases amongst European troops are subsiding, though the military station hospital is still almost full.

EPIDEMIC ABATING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Health Officer to the Corporation of Madras writes:—During the week ending the 26th instant 1,762 persons died, equivalent to a rate of mortality of 176.7 per mille per annum as against 202.1 for the previous week. There were 709 deaths registered under influenza and 255 under other fevers and pneumonia. During the week a temporary hospital for freating influenza cases was opened in and out of the offices of the Ripon Buildings. The epidemic seems to be abating gradually.

CONTINUES UNABATED AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct 29.

The influenza continues unabated at Delhi mortality so fa reached is very heavy. The maximum on Saturday was 418 deaths.

GINNERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to the 17th instant at 6,790,000 bales.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

NO GREAT CHANGE.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday 141
For preceding 24 hours 15
For corresponding 24 hours last year .. 67

Monday's mortality figures show no appreciable change from those of Sunday, the figures for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday being only 12 less than those for the preceding twenty-four hours, and the mortality is still more than double the normal. The 141 deaths on Monday occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort ward, 5, Mandvi ward 9, Bhuleshwar ward 19, Girgaum ward 12, Byculla ward 23, Parel ward 15, Mahim ward 27, railways and homeless 2 and hospitals 29. There was no attack or death from plague, cholera or small-pox during the twenty-four hours.

Mortality in September.

The following comparison between the figures of mortality for September, 1918, and those of September, 1917, will be found to be of interest:—

	Sept. 1917.	Sept. 1918.
Deaths (Total)	2,853	8,110
Deaths from Plague	72	14
,, ,, Small-pox	10	2
,, ,, Cholera	7	3
,, ,, Malaria	20	19
,, ,, Influenza	Nil	922
,, ,, Enteric	15	11
,, ,, Tuberculosis	189	279
,, ,, Diarrhœa	151	198
,, ,, Dysentery	123	81
,, ,, Respiratory Diseases	924	3,899
Infant Mortality	855	1,506

INFLUENZA IN HUBLI.

A Hubli correspondent writes that influenza made its appearance there early this month and there are about six to eight thousand people down with the fever. The municipal sanitary committee has arranged for a free supply of medicines for the poor and the needy and the municipality has also opened a special Influenza Hospital. The local Lamington Hindu Volunteer agencies are also at work undertaking distribution of medicines from house to house. The Depressed Classes Mission, Karnatak Branch, decided to start relief work at once and closing all their local schools employed the staff to distribute medicines from house to house, in the depressed classes localities, where are found the worst cases of pneumonic influenza. The Mission dispensary in Gardenpeth is now kept open for 14 hours (7 a.m., to 9 p.m.), and two medicine depots have been opened at the Railway Chawl and Ganeshpeth D.C.M., schools. About 200 persons are thus supplied with medicines by the D. C. Mission Agency alone. As the mortality is daily increasing, relief measures on large scale, are being contemplated by the D. C. Mission, Hubli and the Committee therefore, appeal to the charitable public to help them in their work of relief.

HAVOC AT ERANDOL.

A correspondent writes to us from Erandol:—

The mystery fever is raging furiously here at Erandol in East Khandesh. It is a Taluka place with a Government dispensary and a population of 13,000 and its daily death-toll is nearly 40, there being more than 500 deaths up till now. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the local municipal administration to cope with the situation, the fell-disease shows no sign of abatement yet, fresh attacks being reported every day. Mr. Kulkarni, the Chief Officer, Messrs. Pathak, Joshi, Kelkar, Athalye and others are paying house-to-house visits to supply medicines, etc., and the doctor and "vaids" know no rest. The appalling [illegible] of the patients, their inconceivably [illegible] and insanitary tenements, the rags [illegible] they wear and lie upon and the [illegible] want of food and nourishment to [illegible] them are sights which would shudder [illegible] man who cares to see. An idea was prevalent among the masses that the administration of medicines proves fatal in this disease, but the frightful mortality has disillusioned them now and the help of volunteers is eagerly sought for. The villages round about Erandol where no medical help in any form is available, suffer the most. There are villages where more than three-fourths of the population is down, and people are perishing for want of medicines and nourishment. Now that the epidemic is abating in cities like Bombay and Poona, the Humanitarian and Social Service Leagues and other bodies would do well to send their volunteers to help in villages, where they would be hailed as God-sent deliverers. The spirit of social service is not strong in the mofussil as educated people are few and far between here. The Government have not taken any steps to alleviate the distress nor rich people are coming forward to help with donations at least in this Taluka. This is most deplorable. Pecuniary help and parcels of medicines are therefore most welcome and may be sent to Mr. Pathak or Mr. Joshi, pleaders. The Municipality may with advantage open [illegible] dispensaries in Pura and different wards of the town.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.—It is strange that after confounding Mr. Patel's bill with a resolution which Mr. Khaparde never moved, you should be driven to make extraordinary conclusions against Home Rule.

SHAREHOLDER.—You must complain to the directors of the company.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 30th October, 1918.

THE ANTI-PATRIOT.

The simplest way in which a charlatan can attain prominence at present is to offer himself as a show-dog of the Indo-British party in Britain. In proportion to his reactionaryism, he can command the advantages of advertisement and adulation which the Sydenhamites are prepared to give in consideration of services rendered. Dr. Nair has made the best bargain possible and obtained the largest measure of notoriety in Britain. The details of the condition of his health were reviewed by the War Cabinet and there is little doubt that the period of his convalescence will be determined largely by the exigencies of his Indo-British mission. He owes his notoriety to many circumstances and agencies, whose coincidence and collusion are matters of public knowledge. Not many months ago, Lord Sydenham had addressed himself to the task of dilating on "The Danger in India" in the "Nineteenth Century and After." In the current issue of the same journal Dr. Nair takes up the theme of his political *guru* and delivers a hostile pronouncement on the Reform Report. It is however erroneous to speak of his opposition to the Reform Report, for his opposition is not so much to Mr. Montagu's Report as to the principle of reform itself. Dr. Nair begins his exposition with a show of restraint, but he soon warms to the work, and towards the end the familiar phraseology comes fully into play—"oligarchy," "intolerant," "bigoted," "relentless priesthood" and so forth. The most charitable explanation of Dr. Nair's attitude is that he is a political maniac, who is ruled by a single passion. It is the passion of hatred which has soured his feelings and embittered his soul against his own countrymen. An insane hatred of "Brahmins" has possessed him and he is apparently past all cure. The malady is so virulent that in meeting the contention that even so backward a country as Bulgaria had self-government, Dr. Nair could on one occasion only say "But in Bulgaria there are no Brahmins." Such is the apostle of naked reaction who is trying to damage the cause of Indian freedom in Britain by the simple trick of elaborating half-truths. Even the average and universal weaknesses of human nature are represented as peculiar to Indians. An argument based on the tendencies of human selfishness and the limitations of cooperation can be made out against the working of the most democratic institutions in the world; but we are none the wiser for it. Thus a bold statement that "Indians are selfish" is no more true—and no less so—than that "Americans are selfish." However it epitomises the polemics of Dr. Nair.

In the article under review he gives a short history of the rise of the Home Rule movement in India, alleging causes which when stripped of adverse embroidery, are in the main true. In discussing the causes of political union in India, he is, of course, false. For instance, there is clear misrepresentation in explaining the motives of Moslem attachment to the Congress when the only proposition he gives about it runs:—"Certain developments in Mahomedan world-politics, which we need not discuss here, have brought about a combination of the Congress and the Moselm League." That God-send to bureaucratic propaganda, the Behar disturbances, are seized upon and argued as positive evidence of interracial antipathy and the need for the "strengthening" of British Rule. The Behar riots are, to say the least, a mystery, an open inquiry into which would, we believe, have shown more evidence of inept administration, than of anything else. Fools no doubt were made use of by knaves—but that is not the same thing as the theory of "spontaneous combustion." "The Empire Review," it may be observed, reprints in its present issue a pamphlet of the Indo-Britishers in support of the theory of mutual bloodthirstiness between Hindus and Mahomedans. The theme is, of course, the Behar riots. We may be sure another pamphlet on the Calcutta riots will be indicted against Indians on the basis of the Bengal Government communiqués. If official estiquette did not stand in the way Lord Ronaldshay might even be induced to write a foreword to it! The very fact that an open inquiry is shunned and that the bureaucrats content themselves with an orgy of mutual compliments, is proof that the versions cannot represent the whole truth. How little however Dr. Nair chooses to dwell upon the signs of harmony that exist and the growing paucity of riots!

Dr. Nair expatiates on the defects of the Minto-Morley reforms which, according to him, are that they were not accompanied by a system of decentralisation and that the system of communal electorates has not been more extensively adopted. Communal representation is to Dr. Nair, of course, a means for the discomfiture of the hated Brahmin. But he does not proceed with his reasoning as to why communal electorates as such are necessary for the return of non-Brahmin representatives. "Is the sole aim of political reconstruction in India to be the satisfaction of this political hunger?" asks Dr. Nair with reference to the question of political agitation discussed in the Reform Report. It is a familiar suggestion, and, of course, has been extensively repeated by other reactionaries in India and abroad. Now, the satisfaction of the "political hunger" is only a detail and not an end in itself. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, we confess, would have done better if in the passage referred to, they had made a bold and frank confession that the delegation of power to the people's representatives was for the positive benefit of the people themselves. They might have declared that it was a courageous measure in alleviation of the political and economic serfdom of Indians. The omission, probably meant as a matter of tact, furnishes Sydenhamites and Nairites with specious ground for the reproach that the reform proposals are "for the appeasement" of a few. It is rather a petty display of meanness, but Dr. Nair takes full advantage of it. However, his next criticism that the endowment of reforms would show contrary results on the ground that "Hindu revivalism has revivified the doctrines of Varnashrama Dharma" is absurd, though explicable as proceeding from Dr. Nair's disturbed mind. Only six per cent. of the people of India are educated and according to this extraordinary politician, "94 per cent. of the work of Britain is not finished." Till then, we presume the *status quo*,—no "weakening" of British authority—must be maintained! To a candid observer it should occur that if after 150 years of British authority, but six per cent. of the task is accomplished, it would take more than a thousand years before that prime and primary business is gone through and the people summoned to consider the question of a small instalment of self-government. It is prodigious inanity to argue like this, but Dr. Nair is not the man to be deterred by considerations of that character! He concludes with an appeal and some cheap sarcasm, but his fourteen pages are in effect a volume of smart twaddle—worthy of the man and his cause.

GERMAN HOPES IN FINLAND.

There is one after-the-war aspect of the future of those nations nearest to Germany that is likely to be overlooked, and against which the Allied countries are rightly thinking of securing some safeguards. Save America, practically every member of the Allies will be faced with almost insuperable difficulties at the close of the war, and the rebuilding of their commercial and industrial life will be fraught with the gravest problems. Her own domestic problems will occupy a great part of her attention, and it will be long before the British Empire can take her rightful position in the world commerce. It will be one of the ironies of the war if Germany is permitted to back out of the conflict without some very stringent safeguards about her future activities in the countries which she overran during the war and in which she has already, by means of her newly established banks, etc., gained an influence which she would be sure to exploit at the earliest opportunity. Especially will she need to be watched with regard to Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, and Finland, in all of which countries she has gained a preponderating influence through her military manoeuvres. But it is especially with reference to Finland that the Allies will need to be on their guard against its future exploitation by the Germans, who have been steadily preparing the ground for future action. We are aware that there has always been a small party in Finland with sympathies for Germany, but in many cases this was the result of hatred of Russia rather than love for the German. But within the past two years there has been an almost wholesale turning of the Finnish people to Germany whom they have learnt to look upon as their only hope of salvation. This has been due largely to two factors, the growing belief that Germany was sure to be victorious in the war; second, the failure of the Allies to afford them any relief from the great hardships they were undoubtedly suffering. Whatever other factors there may have been, these two have been prominent and decisive. The Red Guards hoped for assistance from the reformed Russia, but the nation as a whole, having rejected the idea of being connected with Russia in the future, welcomed the advent of the German forces which destroyed the Bolsevik element and gave a measure of peace to the country. Since this step was taken, in spite of a certain highhandedness on the part of the Germans in commandeering large quantities of materials needed for the war, with a most unsatisfactory return, the Finns appear to have thrown themselves almost whole-heartedly on their support. Their latest mark of approbation of Germany is the election of a German prince to be King of Finland. It is true that the majority in favour of electing a king is very small, and not likely long to have authority, but the fact the Allies have to keep in mind in thinking of the future is that the people as a whole have been greatly drawn towards the Germans during the past two years, and there is every probability that the Germans will continue to exploit their present advantageous position. We do not know in detail what secret treaties have been made between the two countries, but we know enough to see that Finland has been made a catspaw of Germany for the time being.

If the proposals of President Wilson are accepted in their entirety by all the belligerent nations, the fears raised in our minds by Germany's actions in Finland may be considerably lessened, but we cannot yet have any trust in the word of the German, and we may expect that no stone will be left unturned for the renewal of the economic schemes at least, for which she has made such preparations during war. Her schemes for controlling Finland had for their main object the hold on the northern portions of the country, and, but for the wise and quick measures of the Allies in sending strong forces to the Murman coast and Archangel, her position would have been greatly strengthened. Owing to the war the Germans have control of the Black Sea and the Baltic, and the Austro-German routes to Russia, and the control of the Arctic Sea would cut off Russia from any aid the Allies might be ready to give. Were Finland captured for Germany she would cease to be a route by which the western nations could penetrate into Russia, and from Finland the routes by the Murman and the Archangel could be threatened, perhaps cut off. In that case the western nations would be entirely separated from Russia, leaving Germany free to exploit her Russian schemes without fear of competition. We have to face the fact that whatever safeguards are made at the Peace Conference, Germany is bound to have a predominating influence in a few years in the countries nearest to her. But it would be a calamity if the Allies should sit down without taking the greatest care that no measures taken by the Germans or the Finns will interfere in free trade between the Russians and the Allies. If the German schemes are not scotched they will lead to the complete isolation of Russia from the west, together with the opportunity of gaining commercial and economic control over the vast extent of European Russia. Not only will the Allies resent any increase in German influence in Finland, but the Scandinavian countries will be forced to oppose any such scheme, as their trade with Russia will likewise be cut off.

In order to gain popularity the Germans have given strong support to the pro-German nationalistic party of the Finns, and much has been heard of the Finnish Irredenta. The Finns have embarked on a movement which aims at annexing Russian territory, and by the backing given by the Germans, they are creating a situation that will need to be watched. So far the chain of action, diplomatic and military, has resulted in the capture of Finland for Germany, making it an extension of German influence right within the Arctic circle; the closure of her territory as a passage-way into Russia; the gradual extension of Finnish, and therefore German, territory to the shores of the Arctic and White Seas; the menacing of the sole route into Russia, and the monopolising of the unexploited wealth of these territories in the extreme north. We do not lose sight of the main war aim of the Germans in seeking to control north Finland, that is, the establishment of submarine bases on the Arctic, and we may be sure that, unless peace is proclaimed, they will slack in their efforts to carry out their projects. We have been warned that Germany is preparing for a more intensive and extensive submarine campaign unless they get terms from the Allies that are satisfactory to them. Finland, though a small country does count, both on account of present and of future dangers. Our sympathy with Finland, a country that has always been striving for the great principle of self-determination, has always been strong, but we are forced to watch her because, subject as she is to Germany, she may prove a source of great trouble to the Allies. We do not forget that four years ago the Finns were great friends of England and the Empire, and wise handling at this juncture may have lasting effects on their policy.

Notes of the Day.

Exit Ludendorff!

The French press regards von Ludendorff's resignation as the most striking admission of German defeat. He resigned either on account of despair or on the technical ground that the absolute supremacy of Prussian militarists was sought to be weakened by civilian consultation. In any case, his retirement is a signal confession of failure. Ludendorff is undoubtedly one of the great world-figures that emerged during the struggle of the past four-and-a-half years. As a candidate for popular deification he even eclipsed Hindenburg whose more orthodox strategy he viewed with suppressed derision. Critics who compare Marshal Foch with von Ludendorff ascribe the merit of Ludendorff's generalship to his marvellous preparations, while in point of flexibility of movement and patient economising, Marshal Foch is adjudged to be his superior. Ludendorff's hope was to overpower the Allied armies by sheer weight of men and ceaselessness of attack. He threw masses of men with amazing prodigality, but did not gain anything that really corresponded to his gigantic hecatombs in the West. Germany made a fetish of him and his collapse must be a terrible shock to Germany's belief in her own prowess.

Count Karolyi's Demand.

It will be remembered that in King Karl's decree federalising the constitution of Austria, there was no reference to Hungary. Austria was proclaimed to consist of four fragments delimited in accordance with the principle of national homogeniety. Hungary was excluded from the edict, probably because it was plain that Hungarian statesmen demanded an autonomy of their own which the Emperor dared not resist. Count Karolyi is an intrepid champion of the severance of Hungary; for, according to the terms of his demand in the Lower House, the fact cannot be disguised that it is virtual independence that he is seeking. He asks for the dissolution of the Imperial Alliance with Germany, but what completely alters the future of Austro-Hungarian polity is that Hungary would claim an independent foreign ministry of her own. The claim amounts to a declaration of sovereignty, which is more than the rights of internal autonomy. Count Karolyi has not repudiated the Monarchist form of Government With his claims fulfilled, Hungary will become a sovereign state, governed by a constitutional monarchy. If the popular demand is assertive enough, the result is a matter of the immediate future.

A Contrast.

At a dinner given in London to the New Zealand Editors, Lord Burnham observed:

> Democracy could not govern itself except by the machinery of the Press. . . It was only by means of newspapers that statesmen, however eminent, could get into touch with the people whose suffrages they wooed. . . . The Press held its power only so long as it maintained its independence.

The bureaucracy in India is too wooden to realise the wisdom of the policy indicated by Lord Burnham. Apparently it is not content with resorting to its gasmask and respirators in this country. It has ventured forth into a new field. A Reuter's cable stated yesterday:

> In the House of Commons, Mr. Cotton affirmed that copies of certain India newspapers recently sent by mail did reach the addressees in England and asked if this was due to censorship in Bombay. Mr. Montagu replied that if Mr. Cotton gave him names of newspapers he would enquire.

Mr. Montagu has kindly undertaken to enquire. But before his enquiry ends more mischief will have been done. Meanwhile, we may ask who is responsible for this latest exercise of un-British methods of Government. Is it part of a co-ordinated conspiracy to prevent India's voice being heard in England?

The Ledger and the Bible.

We have remarked before that when it is a question of the actual transfer of power to Indians, the average missionary finds himself in alliance with the tradesman and the bureaucrat. The Rev. John A. Sharrock is not reputed to have done anything distinctive in the realms of missionary thought or deed in India, but he seems to be keen on coming to prominence in the campaign of the Anti-Britishers in England. The charm of the man is that he finds it easy to put the ledger over the Bible and sermonise on the providence of the British connection. He would speak on behalf of the "voiceless millions" as against the leaders of those very millions. In a letter to "The Times", the gentleman begins thus:—

> As one who has worked as a missionary for nearly 32 years in South India, and has made a special study of caste, I trust you will permit me to say a few words for "the voiceless millions" of that country who are in danger of being overwhelmed with ruin if the proposals of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report are brought into effect.

Why Not a Frank Stand?

After residing 32 years in India, this ordained preacher of the Christian Gospel, views the partial enfranchisement of the people proposed in the Report as a signal of overwhelming ruin. To him it does not occur that while caste in India is bad, it is no better to perpetuate the vulgar classification of the people of the British Empire into white Brahmins and coloured Pariahs. The silence about that tragedy of domination speaks volumes in explanation of the fervour of the Rev. John Sharrock. He writes as follows in "The Church Times" and tries to render the struggle of the bureaucracy to retain power into something of a crusade in the name of One who sat with publicans and sinners:—

> We are so engrossed with the war that we are apt to lose sight of the greater war for Christ's kingdom. It behoves all who take an interest in the latter to urge upon missionary societies the necessity for immediate action by presenting memorials to the Secretary of State.

The idea of assisting in "the greater war for Christ's kingdom" by missionary societies presenting memorials to the Secretary of State! We would ask all the secret sympathisers of Lord Sydenham to take up Mr. Sharrock's war-cry and proceed in the open. For we want to know all those who will oppose the grant of reforms in India, and there is virtue and manliness if our missionary opponents marshal themselves in the right rank. "The Times of India", acting as chief whip of the Seceders' gathering, appealed to all Christians to stage themselves against the Nationalists. Will they remember that they are liable to be urged by outside influences of the kind which make Mr. Sharrock's sally in Britain so ridiculous?

S. P. C. A.

It is to be presumed that the object of the monthly report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to lay before the public the results of the activity of the Society and to warn those who are habitually cruel to the animals that their inhuman habits will not always go unpunished. From this standpoint the report for the month of September leaves something to be desired. The public want to know the punishments inflicted by the Magistrates for really grievous offences, for it often happens that a criminal is let off with a ridiculous penalty. All that we learn under the column of 'details of cases disposed of by the Magistrates' is that in 365 cruelty cases the offenders were fined by the Magistrates, but we do not know how many cases were submitted before the Magistracy. Is it intended to be conveyed that there was only one case in which the nature of the complaint was sufficiently important, namely, "cruelly beating and killing with stone a dog?" We should like to know something more definite regarding the relation in which the Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals stands to the S. P. C. A. Both the public bodies are founded on humanitarian principles and the many sympathisers of the humanitarian movement in this Presidency would like to learn more of the working of the two former institutions than is vouchsafed in the statistical compilation sent to us.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Panch Howds Mission in Poona City on Monday morning.

The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, notifies that the export of magnesia will now be freely licensed to any destination within the British Empire.

APPROACHES TO OISE REACHED.

SEVERAL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

MOTTE FARM AND HILL 123 CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

Last night's French communiqué says:—There was fierce fighting on the east bank of the Oise opposite Grand-Verly where the enemy launched several counter-attacks. Further south, the French pushed their lines as far as the approaches to the Oise, capturing strong points north-west of Guise. We also progressed east of the Peron region north-east of the Pergny wood. The French are now in contact with the whole new enemy line between the Oise and the Serre. The French have advanced north of Herly and west of Chateau-Porcien.

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE

LA MOTTE FARM OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-35 p.m., Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 29.

A French communiqué says:—Between the Oise and the Serre, keeping close contact with enemy rearguards, we continued to progress during the night. We occupied La Motte farm west of Guise, reached the western approaches of Le Herie-La Vieville, passed Monceau-le-Neuf and reached the western outskirts of Pargny-les-Bois.

On the Serre front we carried bill 123 north of Crecy. Farther east we obtained a footing in the enemy trenches north of Ferrieres and Cohartille, where we maintained our positions despite counterattacks.

East of Rethel American units brilliantly carried out a local operation, in which they advanced about a kilometre in the region of the forest farm east of Attigny.

We took 172 prisoners including four officers.

CAPTURE OF BOIS BELLEU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

An American official communiqué says—Bois Belleu is entirely in our hands.

ENEMY ATTACK ON FAMARS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-35 p.m., Oct 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 29.

A British communiqué says:—A determined counter-attack made on October 27 on Famars was repulsed after street fighting, in which many of the enemy were killed.

We slightly improved our positions on the cars cut the Turks' line of communications from Sherghat to Mosul. The rifle strength of the Turks north of Kirkuk is about 8,000. British forces are much larger, but no big coup is expected at present owing to the badness of communications.

REPATRIATION OF WAR PRISONERS.

DEMANDED AS A CONDITION OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Oct. 29.

A joint meeting of the Liberal and Unionist War Committees in the House of Commons passed a resolution for submission to the Premier, that any armistice should include a condition for the immediate repatriation of all prisoners of war. The British Government should notify Germany forthwith that as a condition of peace it will insist on surrender, trial, conviction and punishment of all persons responsible for cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners. The resolution also stipulates for the immediate appointment of a commission to collect evidence of inhuman cruel treatment.

PRISONERS IN BRITISH HANDS

A TOTAL OF 327,416 COMBATANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that since the beginning of the war Britain had taken 327,416 enemy combatant prisoners, including 264,242 Germans. There were 97,000 German cambatant prisoners in the United Kingdom.

JAPANESE DECORATION FOR HIS MAJESTY.

INSIGNIA OF FIELD-MARSHAL BROUGHT BY PRINCE YORIHITO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Oct. 29.

The Japanese Prince Yoribito Fushimi has arrived in London to present the insignia of Japanese Field-Marshal to King George. Prince Arthur of Connaught and the personnel of the Japanese Embassy welcomed him. The King and Duke of Connaught received him most cordially. The Prince is residing at Buckingham Palace.

DATE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

It is reliably stated that an early announcement will be made in the House of Commons, fixing the date of dissolution of the Parliament and general election.

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Mr. Havelock Wilson has been returned unopposed for South Shields.

NO NATIONALISATION OF SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Oct. 29.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Houston, Mr. Bonar Law said that Goverment did not contemplate nationalisation of shipping.

INFLUENZA IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

AMSTERDAM.—Forty-five thousand railwaymen in Germany are incapacitated by influenza, thus hampering traffic.

HEAVY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON VERDUN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

Last night's American communiqué says: The Verdun front was marked by heavy artillery fire. An enemy counter-attack on the Belleu wood was repulsed.

BRITISH ADVANCE BETWEEN RHONELLE AND SCHELDT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Oct. 29.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—As a result of a local operation south of Valenciennes we advanced our line between the Rhonelle river and the Scheldt, in face of considerable opposition and took a hundred prisoners.

On Sunday we dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs. We shot down sixteen enemy machines and drove down ten. Eleven British are missing.

FRENCH AVIATORS.

CAUSE HAVOC IN CHATEAU-PORCIEN REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-50 a.m., Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Oct. 29.

A French aviation communiqué says:—Observers report numerous fires on the Aisne and also in the valley of the Serre.

A fleet of 200 machines copiously bombed enemy back areas in the region of Chateau-Porcien, playing havoc with communications and causing heavy losses.

TURKS ON THE TIGRIS.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 29.

It is reliably stated that British armoured-

ITALIAN THRUST.

PIAVE CROSSED.

ENEMY'S FRONT LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28, 11 p.m.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—Our army, assisted by Allied contingents, crossed the Piave despite the enemy's desperate resistance. Although the river was at its highest level, the infantry between Valdobbiadene and the mouth of the Soligo, broke in and carried the enemy's front lines at dawn on October 27th. They repulsed all the day long counter-attacks by a numerically superior enemy. We farther south exploited advantages gained by the British at Grave-di-Papadopoli and repulsed two counter-attacks. We captured yesterday nine thousand prisoners and fifty-one guns.

ALL ROUND ADVANCE.

FURTHER CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29, 2 a.m.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

A British-Italian official communique says:—The Tenth Army's attack is progressing most satisfactorily.

On the right, the Eleventh Italian Corps reached the line. Roncadelle-Ormelle Tempio-Rai.

In the centre, the Fourteenth British Corps is in touch in the neighbourhood of Rai and has reached the line Bonotto-Damian—one kilometre south of Borgovilla-Milanese.

On the left, the Eighteenth Italian Corps attacked in a northerly direction and is progressing well.

All Corps report further captures of prisoners and guns.

ALLIES OCCUPY KRAGUJEVATZ.

SERBS ENTER DESPOTOVAC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Oct. 29.

A French Orient communiqué says:—The Allies continuing their advance occupied Kragujevatz, the coalmines at Lewje, and Ravnareka.

The Serbian cavalry entered Despotovac.

5620 PRISONERS AND 29 GUNS TAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

A British-Italian official communiqué says:—The Tenth Army's line on Sunday night ran south of Stabinzzo-San Polo-Di-Piave- Borgozanetti- Borgomalanatte-Lasega Tonon. The number of prisoners taken was 5,620, of whom 3,520 were taken by the 14th British Corps. The number of guns captured was 29, of which six nine-inch Howitzers were taken by the 23rd British Division

ANOTHER INDIAN HERO.

HAVILDAR RUR SINGH AWARDED BLEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Oct. 29.

The "Gazette" announces an award of Distinguished Conduct Medal to Havildar Rur Singh, of Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, cheerfulness and never failing keenness throughout active operations. On one occasion when the battery was compelled to withdraw under heavy fire his coolness and total disregard of personal danger was most praiseworthy.

SCENE IN SIND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

MR. NORTON WALKS AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 29.

There was a scene in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on Saturday afternoon in which Mr. Eardley Norton from Calcutta and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, Bombay, were concerned. An application for stay of proceedings in which Mr. Norton was to appear for application and Mr. Strangman for opponents was called on for hearing; but Mr. Norton having not yet put in his appearance Mr. Hirdaram Mewaram, pleader, on his behalf requested the Judge to postpone the hearing for an hour or two till Mr. Norton dropped in. Mr. Strangman opposed and the Judge refused to postpone the matter and after hearing Mr. Strangman refused the application for the stay. When Mr. Norton arrived he got so annoyed on hearing of Mr. Strangman's opposition to postponement that in the presence of all he returned his fees (bundle of notes) to his client and left the court straightaway without waiting for other cotton suits which were also fixed for hearing. Before leaving, Mr. Norton informed the Court that the reason for his absence was that he had at the time been receiving instructions from his client in the case.

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO WILSON.

READY FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

ALL CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—The Austrian reply to President Wilson accepts all the President's views and declares her readiness without awaiting the result of other negotiations to negotiate peace and an immediate armistice on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Oct. 29.

BASLE.—The following is substantially the text of the Austrian reply to President Wilson:—

Austria-Hungary adheres to the President's view in his latest note regarding the rights of peoples of Austria-Hungary, particularly Czecho-Slovaks and Yugo-Slavs.

Consequently, as Austria-Hungary accepts all the conditions upon which the President makes an entry into negotiations regarding an armistice and peace dependent, nothing now stands in the way, in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, of commencement of pourparlers.

The Austra-Hungarian Government declares itself, in consequence, prepared, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into pourparlers regarding peace between Austria-Hungary and the States of the opposing party and regarding an immediate armistice on all fronts of Austria-Hungary. It begs President Wilson to make overtures on this subject.

AMOUNTS TO CAPITULATION.

OPINION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

PARIS.—The Austro-Hungarian Note is regarded as equivalent to capitulation. Furthermore, the Vienna Government is breaking away from Germany while mitteleuropa and the central alliance are disappearing.

ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

"VORWAERTS" ON HOPELESSNESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—"Vorwaerts" says that all Germany's Allies have capitulating and Germany and Austria are obliged to tread the same path. A policy of desperation for weeks or months will not, says "Vorwaerts", alter the unavoidable result.

LUDENDORFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Reed. 8 a.m., Oct. 29.

It is reported from Zurich that General Von Steckt, formerly Mackensen's Chief of Staff in Rumania has succeded Ludendorff.

FEARED REVOLUTION IN VIENNA.

ALL ARCHDUKES TAKE REFUGE NEAR BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 29.

According to Swiss reports all Austrian Archdukes have taken refuge at Chateau Codollo near Budapest. It is reported that Emperor Karl is about to go to Debreczin. A revolution is feared in Vienna. Two hundred officers on October 25 made a pacifist demonstration at the Catholic party's club in Budapest, where a council of workmen and soldiers has been formed.

FUTURE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE RAPIDLY BREAKING UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Oct. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is breaking up so rapidly and completely that it is increasingly difficult to follow the process.

During the recent debates in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments various Ministers have endeavoured to rally some of the raical parties round the throne, but have met with no response.

The unflinching resolve of the Czechs to found their own state and of the Croatians to join the new Great Serbia has given an impulse to the disruption which nothing can arrest.

Simultaneously, the German-Austrians are demanding independence or inclusion in Germany, while Hungary is determined to break connection with Austria and Emperor Karl has now gone to Budapest under compelling circumstances of the

WILSON'S ECONOMIC POLICY.

EQUALITY IN TARIFF.

EXPLANATION OF HIS THIRD POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Oct. 29.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson in a letter to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, replied to the Republican contentions that the third of his points pronouncing in favour of the removal of economic barriers meant free trade. President Wilson explains that he did not mean to suggest any restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that whatever tariff, high or low any nation might deem necessary should be applied equally to all foreign nations.

President Wilson declares that weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to the general programme of justice and equality.

LATEST CABLES.

(Continued from column 6).

to meddle with everything and the Government finally recognised that further weak submissiveness to the military dictator was impossible.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says Ludendorff imagined himself omnipotent and his interferences led to his downfall when victory was no longer possible.

The pan-German armament press is furious.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO STRANGERS' GALLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

Women were admitted for the first time to the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons and a score were present.

The Speaker was absent suffering from influenza.

PLIGHT OF AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

ROME.—Six Austrian divisions have been half destroyed in the latest fighting and the condition of others has necessitated employment of a large part of the reserves.

DEATH OF SIR ALBERT MARKHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

The death is announced of Sir Albert Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Late Admiral of the Navy, he was born and entered the Royal Navy in 1856. He served for years on the China Station, took active part in the operations leading to the fall of Pekin and suppression of Taiping rebellion. He was made Lieutenant in 1862, served on the Mediterranean and Australian stations and received an expression of their Lordships' approval for

moted Commander in 1872. He was in command of the Alert in the Arctic Expedition, 1875-76, when he succeeded in planting the Union Jack in the highest northern position reached up to then, for which he was promoted Capt. in and honoured by the Royal Geographical Society. He was Flag Captain in the Pacific, 1879-82; Captain of the Naval Torpedo School at Portsmouth, 1882-86; Commodore Training Squadron 1886-89; A.D.C. to the Queen; Rear-Admiral and 2nd in Command of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1889-94. He was Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, 1901-04. He was a great explorer and was on the Council of the British Empire League. He was responsible for several publications.

RUPEE NOTE TRAGEDY.

NON-CASHMENT LEADS TO A RIOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

As a sequel to the scarcity of small coins a serious riot occurred in the Genjia Bhod tea garden in Tezpur in Assam, in which the European manager of the garden was rather seriously assaulted. It appears that the coolies of that garden refused to accept one rupee notes as wages. The manager, Mr. Rogers, asked them to go to the grocer for change. The coolies went to the grocer who refused to change the notes, whereupon the coolies returned to the garden and assaulted Mr. Roger and his clerk. Forty-eight coolies were arrested in this connection.

45 MILLION GIFT.

PROTEST FROM AHMEDABAD.

Mr. M. A. Shah, President, Ahmedabad citizens public meeting, has wired the following to the Viceroy:—

"The citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled beg respectfully to submit that the proposed burden of 45 million pounds is beyond the capacity of India to bear owing to her poverty, and they further urge that India has up to this time helped the Empire in men, money, and materials more than the self-governing colonies and that under the circumstances the placing of this burden is improper and unjustifiable.

"This meeting further supports those non-official elected Indian members who opposed Sir William Meyer's resolution in the matter."

INFLUENZA IN BRITISH ISLES.

MORTALITY INCREASING.

BACTERIOLOGISTS' CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS INOCULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

"The severity of influenza in London throughout the country and in Ireland continues unabated. Some schools are closing down. Mortality is increasing, though not exceptionally high.

A conference of bacteriologists unanimously recommended inoculation as a preventive or effective curative influence.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY LINES BROKEN THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29, 5-50 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

An Italian communiqué says:—The battle continued fiercely throughout the night and fully developed during 28th October. On the front of the Twelfth and Eighth Armies we maintained and extended the bridgehead in spite of very lively opposition.

Eastward of Grave-di-Popoli the enemy ceded to the attacks by the Fourteenth British and Tenth Italian Army Corps. We broke through the enemy lines and liberated Borgo, Malanotte, Tezze, Raimichaele-di-Piave, Cimadolvo, Stpolino-Piave, Ormelle and entered St. Lucio-di-Piave and Vazzola.

Prisoners captured and guns are still uncounted.

In Albania on the morning of 27th October we entered Alessio and are marching on San Giovanni-di-Medua.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29, 11-50
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct.

In to-day's communiqué Field-M Haig says:—There was artillery activ patrol encounters on different parts front.

AUSTRIAN REPLY.

CONSIDERED EQUAL TO COMPLETE SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON
Recd. 1-30

The Austrian reply is consi equal to complete surrender. Germany's Allies have capitulating, the terms of Germany's capitulation, the inevitable end.

Austria's unending difficulties are increased by a general rebellion and [illegible] in Montenegro which the Hungarians are evacuating hastily. It is reported that the rebels have captured Cattari. The dramatic development in Austria will enormously enhance the importance of the Allied conference which, by an irony of

It is suggested that the Allies' terms should be announced in the hall which was the scene of the proclamation.

CROATIAN DIET CONVOKED

TO SEVER CONNECTION WITH HUNGARY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

The Croatian Diet has been convoked to sever connection with Hungary. The National Council has ordered the hoisting of the Croatian flag at all railway stations and Hungarian and German inscriptions have been removed.

DEMONSTRATION AT KAROLYI'S HEADQUARTERS

IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

The German press reports that two hundred officers made a demonstration at Karo'yi's headquarters at Budapest in favour of peace and university students paraded the streets demanding the disbanding of the army.

Hungarian officers serving with Austria demand to be allowed to return home as "they do not wish any longer to act as policemen among foreigners."

The Hungarian Government has prohibited the export of foodstuffs.

LUDENDORFFS' REMOVAL.

WHAT IT MEANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 30.

The Socialist "Vorwaerts" commenting on Ludendorff's removal says, it means the exclusion of soldiers from politics and henceforth they will be nothing except soldiers.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says Ludendorff was responsible for the armistice offer and then changed his attitude. He tried

(Continued in column 3).

India's Industrial Development.

SEPARATE SERVICE URGED.

SUGGESTED HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SEPARAT NOTE

The Report of the Industrial Commission, which has been sitting for the last two years under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., has been issued and copies can be obtained in a convenient octavo form at the price of one rupee. Before summarising the Report it is important to note that the constructive proposals depend on the acceptance of two principles:—(1) that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country, with the aim of making India more self-contained in respect of men and material, and (2) that it is impossible for Government to undertake that part, unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice.

With these principles in mind, it will be convenient first to glance at the administrative machinery which the Commission proposes and then to examine the work which it is intended to do. The administrative proposals include the creation of Imperial and Provincial Departments of Industries and of an Imperial Industrial Service. The Imperial Department would be in charge of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, assisted by a Board of three members entitled the Indian Industries Board, and be responsible for the industrial policy of Government and the inauguration and carrying out of a uniform programme of industrial development throughout the country. The actual administrative work would be almost entirely decentralised and would devolve on Local Governments. The performance of these duties would necessitate the employment of a large staff of officers whose qualifications would primarily depend upon a knowledge of mechanical engineering; and the formation of an Imperial Industrial Service is suggested in order to safeguard Government against the dangers and difficulties of casual recruiting. This service would consist mainly of mechanical engineers and engineering technologists, the majority of whom would be employed under the Local Governments. The headquarters of the Department and of the Board should be with the Government of India.

The provincial departments would be administered by Directors of Industries, assisted by specialists and technical advisers who would usually be seconded from imperial service for work under the Local Government. A provincial Director would thus be able to develop the industries of his province with the help of competent engineers and scientists. He would be advised by a provincial Board of Industries, composed mainly of non-officials; and he should hold the post of a Secretary to Government to secure expeditious and effective despatch of work.

ACTIVE STATE INTERVENTION.

It now remains to consider the work which this organisation is to carry out and the conditions of India which render essential a policy of active intervention on the part of Government in the industrial affairs of the country. The first chapters of the Report deal with India as an industrial country, her present position and her potentialities. They show how little the march of modern industry has affected the great bulk of the Indian population, which remains engrossed in agriculture, winning a bare subsistence from the soil by antiquated methods of cultivation. Such changes as have been wrought in rural areas are the effects of economic rather than of industrial evolution. In certain centres the progress of western industrial methods is discernible; and a number of these are described in order to present a picture of the conditions under which industries are carried on, attention being drawn to the shortage and to the general inefficiency of Indian labour and to the lack of an indigenous supervising agency. Proposals are made for the better exploitation of the forests and fisheries. In discussing the industrial deficiencies of India, the Report shows how unequal the development of our industrial system has been. Money has been invested in commerce rather than industries, and only those industries have been taken up which appeared to offer safe and easy profits. Previous to the war, too ready reliance was placed on imports from overseas, and this habit was fostered by the Government practice of purchasing stores in England. India produces nearly all the raw materials necessary for the requirements of a modern community; but is unable to manufacture many of the articles and materials essential alike in times of peace and war. For instance, her great textile industries are dependent upon supplies of imported machinery and would have to shut down if command of the seas were lost. It is vital, therefore, for Government to ensure the establishment in India of those industries whose absence exposes us to grave danger in event of war. The Report advocates the introduction of modern methods of agriculture, and in particular of labour-saving machinery. Greater efficiency in cultivation and in preparing produce for the market would follow, labour now wastefully employed would be set free for industries, and the establishment of shops for the manufacture and repair of machinery would lead to the growth of a huge engineering industry.

RESOURCES FOR GENERATING POWER.

After examining the resources for generating power, the Report says the coal of India is generally of poor quality and the radius within which it can be economically used is accordingly limited. Moreover the extension of matalurgical industries already started involves a severe attack on our visible supplies of coking coal. The Commission recommends a special survey of the coal position in India. The oil fields of Burma are being rapidly drained and no others of equal value have been proved. Wind power is too intermittent for industrial use. Attention should be directed to more economical methods of using wood fuel, and new materials for industrial alcohol should be investigated. The harnessing of water power appears, however, to afford a more reliable source of energy, especially with a view to the development of thermo-electric industries: and Government is urgently enjoined to undertake a hydrographic survey in order to determine the places which offer possibilities for the establishment of hydro-electric installations.

EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR.

The next chapters deal with "The Indian Industries." They discuss measures designed to improve the efficiency of the Indian artisan and to encourage the educated Indian to take part in industrial enterprise. It is shown that the relative lowness of wages paid to Indian labour is counterbalanced by the comparative inefficiency of the individual Indian workman. The Commission assigns three causes for this inefficiency, viz., the absence of education, the prevailing low standard of comfort and the effects of prevent ble disease. The Commission expresses itself in favour of universal primary education, but considers that it would be unfair and unjust to impose upon employers this duty, which devolves rather upon the State and local authories. But education of a technical kind is also required, and the method of instruction to be followed will vary for workers in organised and for workers in cottage industries, the latter of whom, it may be remarked, considerably exceed the former in numbers For cottage industries the Commission proposes an efficient system of education in industrial schools administered by headmasters with practical knowledge of the industries taught, and controlled by the Departments of Industries. The extension of marketing facilities must go hand-in-hand with the teaching of improved processes. In the case of organised industries mechanical engineering is taken as a typical instance, and the proposals include the establishment of a system of organised apprenticeship for a period of four or five years, with practical training in the workshops and theoretical instruction in attached teaching institutions.

The Commission places better housing in the forefront of its recommendations to raise the standard of comfort of the Indian artisan. Subject to certain safeguards, Government should use its powers under the Land Acquisition Act to acquire sites for industrial dwellings, and land so acquired should be leased to employers on easy terms. Special remedies are proposed in the case of Bombay, where the problems of congestion are unique. General measures of welfare work among factory employees are also suggested, and special attention should be paid to the improvement of public health. The elimination of such diseases as hookworm and malaria, which are prevalent almost everywhere in India, would add enormously to the productive capacity of the Indian labourer.

The general aversion from industrial pursuits of the educated Indian is ascribed to hereditary predisposition accentuated by an unpractical system of education. A complete revolution in the existing methods of training is proposed. For manipulative industries, such as mechanical engineering, an apprenticeship system, similar to that suggested for artisans should be adopted The youth who aspires to become a foreman or an engineer, must learn to take off his coat at the start and should serve a term of apprenticeship in the workshops supplemented by courses of theoretical instruction. At the conclusion of this period of training he may be allowed to specialise in particular subjects. For non-manipulative or operative industries, on the other hand, the teaching institution should be the main training ground, though practical experience is also necessary. Special proposals are made for commercial and mining education; and the future establishment of two imperial colleges is adumbrated, one for the highest grade of engineering and the other for metallurgy. To ensure the maintenance of close relations between the training institutions and the world of industry, the general control of technical education should be transferred to the Department of Industries.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

The remaining chapters of the Report deal more specifically with Government intervention in industries. Government clung long to the tradition of *laissez faire* in industrial matters; but when in recent years it attempted to play a more active part in industrial development, its efforts were rendered futile by the absence of scientific and technical advice to assist it in estimating the value of industrial propositions and by the lack of any suitable agency to carry out approved proposals. To remedy the first of these defects, a reorganisation of the existing scientific services is advocated, in such a way as to unite in imperial services, classified according to science subjects all the scattered workers now engaged in the provinces on isolated tasks. Rules are suggested to govern the relations between the members of these services and private industrialists seeking advice. The situation of research institutes and the conditions and terms of employment of these services are questions for the decision of which the Commission considers that the appointment of a special committee is necessary

The administrative machinery with which Government must be equipped and some of the functions which that machinery will enable it to perform have already been described; but there are many other directions in which the development of industries can be stimulated. Useful and up-to-date information on commercial and industrial matters is essential both for Government and for private merchants and industrialists. A scheme is propounded for collecting such information and for making it available to the public through officers of the Department of Industries. The purchase of Government stores in the past has been conducted in such a way as to handicap Indian manufacturers in competing for orders and to retard industrial development in India. The Commission proposes that the Department of Industries should be in charge of this work and that orders should not be placed with the Stores Department of the India Office until the manufacturing capabilities of India have first been exhausted. A chapter is concerned with the law of land acquisition and enunciates principles in accordance with which Government might compulsorily acquire sites for industrial undertakings; in another, the various methods by which Government might render direct technical aid to industries are explained. The Commission considers that ordinarily Government itself should undertake manufacturing operations only for the production of lethal munitions. The administration of the Boiler Acts, the Mining Rules and the Electricity Act, the employment of jail labour, the prevention of adulteration, patents, and the registration of business names, of trade marks and of partnerships, are matters which are specifically dealt with. In the opinion of the Commission the compulsory registration of partnerships is practicable, and the question should be examined by Government with a view to legislation.

Industrial co-operation is discussed with reference to small and cottage industries; and the vexed question of the effects of railway rates on industries is considered. The Commission thinks that reduced rates to and from ports have been prejudical to industrial development and that the position requires careful examination with a view to the removal of existing anomalies. In particular it should be possible to increase the rates on raw produce for export and on imports other than machinery and stores for industrial use. The addition of a commercial member to the Railway Board and the better representation of commercial and industrial interests at the Railway Conference would help to secure a more equable system of rating. The improvement of waterways and the formation of a Waterways Trust at Calcutta are also proposed.

SHYNESS OF CAPITAL.

The Commission lays emphasis on the disorganisation of Indian capital and its shyness in coming forward for industrial development. There is no lack of money in the country, yet the industrialist cannot obtain the use of it except on terms so exorbitant as to devour a large part of his profits. There is a crying necessity for the extension of banking facilities in the mofussil. The Commission is disposed to favour the establishment of an industrial bank or banks; but it considers that the appointment of an expert committee is necessary to deal with this subject and asks Government to take action at an early date. As an 'interim' measure, a scheme is propounded for the provision of current finance to middle-class industrialists, by which the banks would open cash credits in favour of applicants approved by the Department of Industries on the guarantee of Government. Various other methods of financial assistance by Government are suggested, in particular the provision of plant for small and cottage industries on the hire-purchase system.

To sum, up, the Commission finds that India is a country rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment. The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war. Her labour is inefficient, but for this reason capable of vast improvement. She relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors; and her *intelligentsia* have yet to develop a right tradition of industrialism. Her stores of money lie inert and idle. The necessity of securing the economic safety of the country and the inability of the people to secure it without the co-operation and stimulation of Government impose, therefore, on Government a policy of energetic intervention in industrial affairs; and to discharge the multifarious activities which this policy demands, Government must be provided with a suitable industrial equipment in the form of imperial and provincial departments of Industries.

The recurring cost of the proposals is estimated at Rs. 86 lakhs; they involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 150 lakhs, mainly on educational institutions, and a further capital outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs is anticipated for future developments. The Commission considers that this expenditure may be worked up to at the end of a period of 7 years.

PANT. MALAVIYA'S SEPARATE NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29,

The report of the Indian Industrial Commission, published to-day, is a document covering 483 pages and is signed by all the members, to which a separate note has been added by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, covering 55 pages. Abut 182 pages have been devoted to opinions expressed on different subjects like the sugar cane industry, development of the Indian tanning trade, manufacture of glass, saltpetre sericulture, and silk industry and other allied technical subjects.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya emphasises the great necessity of organisation of scientific and technical subjects, provision for scientific research and great importance of commercial education. He has traced the history of how India came to be an agricultural country since the time of the East India Company. In his opinion, the factor which has powerfully contributed to India becoming more and more agricultural is the policy pursued by the British Government in India of encouraging the export of raw produce. Since 1858 the Government of India have, at the instance of British manufacturing interests, taken steps from time to time to improve the quality and quantity of cotton produced in India. India can grow and ought to be helped to grow much more and better cotton, and should be able to help both England and herself with it. The Government policy had hitherto been to encourage, its policy should now be the conversion of raw cotton into manufactures.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Referring to the promotion of technical education, Mr. Malaviya says that though the Government of India have recently increased the number of technical scholarships to thirty, these were not adequate to meet the requirements of the situation. The history of the Government industrial policy in recent years shows how little has been achieved towards the improvement of the Indian industries. He would like to recall how much India has contributed to the prosperity of England during a century and a half and how much she has suffered by reason of the illiberal policy which has left India, with all her vast natural resources and requirements, the poorest country in the world. He strongly advocates the introduction of a better system of general and agricultural and technical education for the masses on the model of Japan. It is a pity that when England recognised the need of elementary education it was not done so in India. If this had been done India would not have stood so far behind other nations as she does to-day. The need for strong, prompt and effective measures has become greater by the great changes which are taking place to-day. If industries of India are to develop the Indians must have a fair chance in competition to which they are exposed, and a system of technical education like that of Japan should be introduced. He believes that even when higher colleges for technical education are established in India it would still be necessary to send best Indian scholars abroad to improve and perfect their knowledge.

PIMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Proceeding further, Pundit Malaviya says that considering the huge volume of export and import trade of India and also indigenous resources for shipbuilding, shipbuilding should be specially encouraged by the Government. He next deals with industrial finance, need for Government support and education in banking. Referring to the Imperial department of industries, he says that the proposal of his colleagues to appoint Imperial visiting experts entirely lacks justification which will be like the fifth wheel of a coach. He does not see any reason why the initiation and running of any imperial pioneer and research factories should not be started as provincial undertakings where conditions may be considered suitable. In his opinion, the creation of an imperial executive board is not necessary but an advisory board should be constituted which should consist of members largely elected by the Legislative Council and partly nominated by the Government. This would mean a saving of over two lakhs a year in salaries alone. The proposal in the report that the Indian Industries Board should be moving with the Government of India every year does not seem to be a business like arrangement.

In conclusion, he suggests that substantial parts of the expenditure proposed for salaries should be saved partly by reducing the number of appointments proposed and partly by fixing salaries at a standard which would be suitable for Indian graduates and scholars. A capital grant of fifteen lakhs each should be made for the necessary educational buildings and residential quarters and for equipment. A capital expenditure of thirty lakhs and an annual grant of six lakhs should be sanctioned for an Imperial Polytechnic Institute.

HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY

AFFILIATION WITH THE CONGRESS.

A well-attended meeting of the Home Rule League, Bombay, was held last Monday evening in the offices of the League, to accept Article No. 1 of the Congress Constitution and to make the acceptance of the same —a condition of new membership, also for electing two additional representatives to the Provincial Council of the League.

Among those present were: Mr. P. K. Telang, Mrs. Hirabai Ardeshir Tata, Messrs. J. R. Gilder, L. R. Tairsee, Kanji Dwarkadas, Umer Sobani, Vithhakar, Ginwalla, Jivraj G. Nensey, R. G. Munsif and a large number of members. Mr. P. K. Telang was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that they had met on that occasion to accept Article 1 of the Congress Constitution, which said that Self-Government within the Empire was the goal of India, and that the members and delegates of the Indian National Congress should achieve the same by constitutional means. The Chairman read the said article, which was as follows:

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic, and industrial resources of the country."

In order that the League may be affiliated to the Congress, the Chairman said the members have to accept this creed of the Congress, by doing which an institution can elect its delegates to the Indian National Congress. Mr. Telang hoped that they would pass the resolution accepting the creed of the Congress. The resolution of acceptance of the said creed, and making it a condition of future membership of the League was then proposed by Mr. N. B. Vibhakar and seconded by Mr. Ginwala and carried unanimously.

Messrs. P. K. Telang and Indulal K. Yajnik were elected as additional members of the Council of the Home Rule League, and the proceedings came to an end.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LAKCHMANDAS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

The death took place from influenza on Sunday of Capain Lakchmandas, Indian Officer of the I. M. S., who was recently promoted to the captaincy. He was accorded a military funeral yesterday, the body being conveyed on a gun carriage from the civil hospital to near the cremation ghat accompanied by many European and Indian officers and a detachment of Bengali Regiment. The deceased was a resident of Lucknow.

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO WILSON.

(Continued from page 7.)

moment to affirm at least his position as the King of Hungary and to escape danger arising from the famine-stricken Vienna.

Italy's claims to her unredeemed territory and portions of the Dalmatian coast are secure, but it is scarcely probable that Hungary will abandon Fiume to the Slavs without struggle. It will be long before the new states can settle down to new conditions, for which they are now ardently striving.

RESIGNATION OF HUSSAREK CABINET ACCEPTED.

LAMMASCH APPOINTED PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna announces that Emperor Karl has accepted the resignation of the Hussarek Cabinet and has appointed Lammasch to be the Premier.

LAMASCH AN ARDENT PACIFIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 12-35 a.m., Oct. 29.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Oct. 29.

It is understood that Lammasch is forming a coalition ministry, whose chief aim will be the formation of new federal states. Lammasch supports the view of various nations in forming their own special governments and sending delegates to joint Government and he is an ardent pacifist.

"PEACE IS APPROACHING"

EMPEROR KARL'S APPEAL TO FORCES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Oct. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—Emperor Karl, in an order to the Army and Navy, urgently appeals to their loyalty during the present grave confusion and says that the day of peace is approaching.

PEACE QUESTION.

ALLIED CONFERENCE CONSIDERING IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

It is reliably stated that great importance is attached to Austria's desire for a separate peace. The question will be considered by the Allied conference sitting in Paris, which includes M. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, General Petain, Field-Marshal Haig, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner and Colonel House. The conference is surveying the whole situation including the question of armistice and terms also, alternative of the most vigorous prosecution of war if the necessity arises.

"KAISER MUST ABDICATE."

EXIT HOHENZALLERNS!

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 29.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Reichstag, Independent Socialist, Cohn, amid great commotion and applause, declared that the alternatives were, war with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns. "We extend," he said, "our hands to our friends beyond frontiers in this struggle."

Socialist Ruhle said, the Kaiser must abdicate. He was called to order for this and reported:—"Call to order will not save the Kaiser from Criminal Court."

A CURIOUS APPOINTMENT.

FROM SCHOOL TO PORT TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Miss Cummaings, a teacher in the Diocesan Girls' School, at Darjeeling, who has been appointed to officiate as the Assistant Secretary to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, in place of Mr. J. W. Good, now on war service, will join her new duties from December.

(Continued from column 6.)

1889-1890 there had been three attacks, at the interval of some months in Europe and America. If it was influenza, as Drs. Turner and Liston said, even then they could expect a third attack. In Spain there had been six epidemics, and under the special conditions of Bombay they could have even six! He was very sorry indeed that a such a statement should have been made by a member belonging to the medical profession. Their past experience had shown that they could not be dogmatic in such cases.

At this stage it being past 9 p.m. Dr. Batliwalla reluctantly adjourned the meeting to Tuesday next at the same hour as yesterday's.

DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

THE PRESENT DISEASE ANTICIPATED.

WHY NOT A THIRD ATTACK?

The adjourned meeting of the Medical fraternity of the city was held last night, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding, when further consideration was given to the question of the prevalent influenza epidemic. There was only a small gathering. The Chairman said last time a poll was demanded on the resolution asking Government to appoint a commission of both Indians and Europeans to investigate into the disease and he would first of all take a poll on the resolution before proceeding with other business.

The following resolution was then declared passed by a majority: "That the Government be requested to appoint a Medical research Commission composed of European and Indian experts to investigate into the etiology of the disease and to suggest means for its prevention and treatment and to enquire with special reference into Indian sanitary conditions.'

DR. SUREYOR'S ANTICIPATION.

Dr. N. F. Sureyor said he had not at all been surprised at the epidemic because for the last three years he had been expecting it as he had noticed certain features. He had been telling his friends that broncho-pneumonia was the coming disease in Bombay. He had told the Health Officer from his figures in the hospital how broncho-pneumonia was on the increase in Bombay since the year 1916. Since that year such cases were always on the increase. That state went on increasing until last April when the number of cases in the ward rose twenty in one month. It was an enormous increase for the normal rate was from eight to twelve per month. He had told his friends then that Bombay was highly infected with the germs of broncho-pneumonia. At that time they had not heard of the Spanish fever, etc. He thought the dust nuisance in Bombay was mostly responsible for the broncho-pneumonia prevalent in the city.

INSANITARY BOMBAY.

Of course the disease was now prevalent in the whole of Europe just at present, but they had their insanitary conditions in Bombay. The dusty roads, filthy streets, and the most unhealthy condition of the city generally. The motto of Bombay should now be: "Dust we initiate and to dust we return." What was the condition of affairs before, for instance in 1890? There was no infection of broncho-pneumonia then. He said doubts had been thrown whether Pfeiffers bacteria were the cause of the influenza. Many people in many different parts of the world thought differently. The conditions in Bombay were very difficult for bacteriological investigations of this disease because they inhaled so much dust which contained different kinds of bacteria. The sanitary conditions in Bombay were in such a disgraceful state that they could not but expect an epidemic, particularly on account of the failure of rains, and scarcity. About the question of a third epidemic he expected there ought to be a greater number of pneumonia cases in December, January and February. They must expect that there would be a considerable going down very soon, but the disease was going to stay with them for some time, most probably it would stay with them for the next two or three months, and until their sanitary conditions were what they were they could not expect better results.

Dr. Soparker said it was very difficult to isolate the bacteria and it required a special medium. They had been successful in finding a special medium, and the bacteria were growing luxuriantly in that. They had also been successful in growing the bacteria to the third generation, and in making a serum.

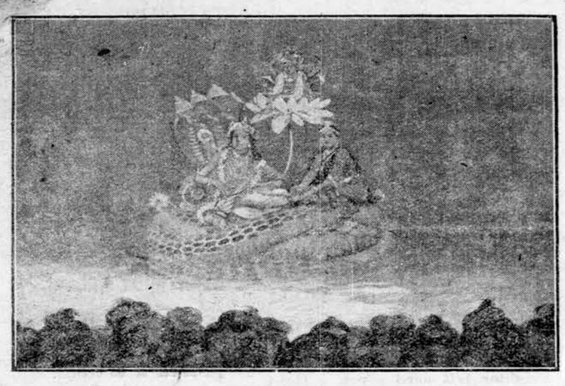
Dr. Parakh said the best thing for them and for the public would be to find out the best means of treating the patients. He had found that serum treatment was better than anything else. Out of 72 cases he had treated only three cases proved fatal, and they were all cases of broncho-pneumonia. Some of the patients had come to him early, but some very late.

EXPECT A THIRD ATTACK!

Dr. A. S. Erulker who followed him spoke at great length and went into the technical details of the treatment which he had found best. He said he was not a believer in vaccine treatment. The first prominent symptom was cough, because it appeared first and disappeared last. He thought the epidemic was not influenza at all, although influenza contained so many diseases. This disease was not influenza, because it was not due to the infection of Pfiffer's bacillus. Influenza did not pick up poor people, but it picked up all sorts of people, and influenza had got nothing to do with the insanitary conditions of the city, although the present disease had. Broncho-pneumonia had been a very common complication in these cases, and according to statistics from Germany there were very few cases of broncho-pneumonia there. Besides there was an immunity in this disease which was not to be found in the influenza attack, They must admit that there had been some sort of immunity in this disease. Coming to the question of a third attack, he said he was sorry to say that Col. Liston should have made a statement that there could not be a third attack. If they had a first attack, and a second attack, then why not a third attack? It was said by some doctors that it was influenza, and taking it for granted that it was influenza, in previous epidemics there had been three attacks. In the pandemic of

(Continued in column 5.)

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS



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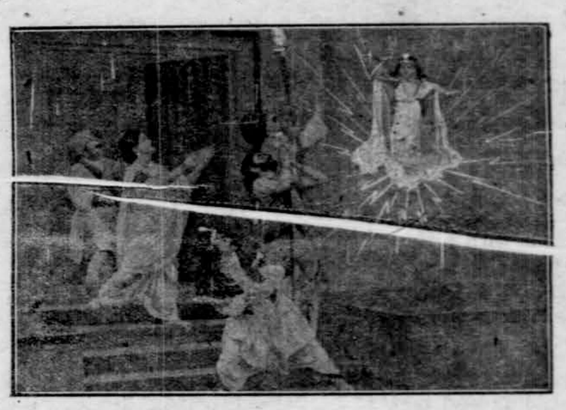

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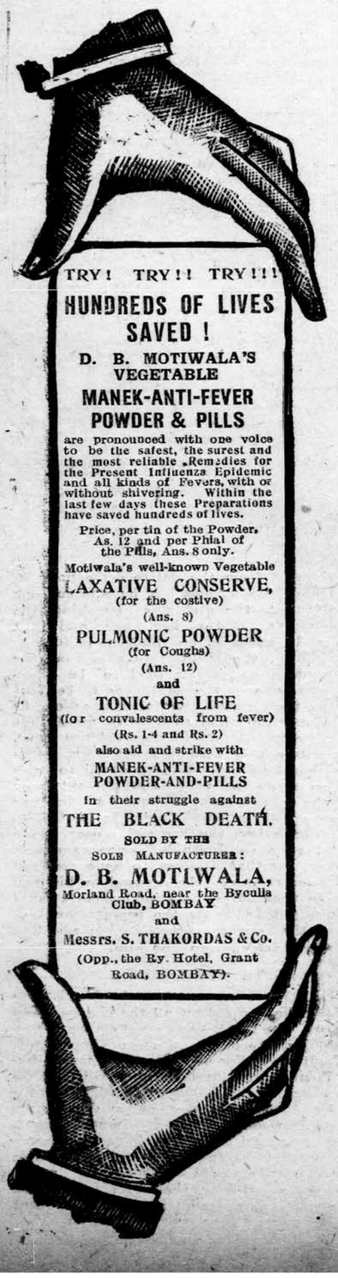

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"SACKED FOR BEING ASSAULTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—

When
will "Sacked for being assaulted"
be changed to
"Sacked for having assaulted?"

I quote the following passage from the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, page 29, para 348, for the inforation of the type of men of Mr. Light Owler's party :—

"If there are Indians who really desire to see India leave the empire, to get rid of English officers and English commerce, we believe that among their springs of action will be found the bitterness of feeling that has been nurtured out of some manifestation that the Englishman does not think the Indian an equal. Very small seeds casually thrown may result in great harvests of political calamity. We feel that, particularly at the present stage of India's progress, it is the plain duty of every Englishman and woman, official and non-official, in India to avoid the offence and the blunder of discourtesy : and none the less is it incumbent on the educated Indian to cultivate patience and a more generous view of what may very likely be no more than heedlessness or difference of custom."

Surely the educated Indians cannot attribute the abusive language, "blows on the face" and "kicks on the belly" to "heedlessness or difference of custom." Difference of custom cannot go so much as to molest others and deprive their bread unlawfully.

You will find in the judgment of the Jubulpore Assault Case, para 7, issue No. 4, a passage thus :—"When the defendant (Mr. Light Owler) was appointed Chief Clerk all the clerks were given to understand that those who were not able to pull on well with the defendant, would be required to resign their posts." One would like to know, how this order was passed. The clerks (Indians of course) having a number of years' service at their back should resign and go, if they are unable to pull on well with the Anglo-Indian Chief Clerk who had just then joined that office. This is a sample of official administration which may be exhibited to official world. Is this all? No! taking the undue advantage of the absolute power thus conferred upon the said Chief Clerk he worked out his plan to pamper his taste by sacking the five clerks in connection with the assault and when the Chief Engineer sent five more from Bombay, each of these men having five years' service or more and certified them as "most suitable men", this Chief Clerk became dissatisfied with the work of these men and got rid of three of them, just because he had two of his own men to accommodate in higher grade for whom he vacated these places and gave them a promotion to one from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 and another from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

If in the opinion of the Chief Engineer the five new men appointed were considered "most suitable", it is a pity that they should be stamped as utterly incapable by a subordinate like the said Chief Clerk, which proves that the Chief Clerk is the root of the evil, not only of the spoliation of the office name, but also of the officers concerned in the Railway.

The "innocent inoffensive people" who have fallen "victims of Mr. Owler's essay in Imperialism" are too thankful to you for the part you have taken on behalf of them, Sir, with your usual kindness; but will the other influential leaders, rise on this point to alleviate the hardships of a considerable number of their fellow-brethren and render the bitter cup of their servitude as palatable as possible?

This puts me again as per my article of the 8th instant on Clerks Union and I would suggest that it should be made as "All-India Clerks Union" and leaders like our much-respected Messrs. B. G. Horniman. G. S. Arundale, C. R. Das, Asaf Ali and Pandit Malaviya, should spare a little of their valuable time to ameliorate the conditions of these poor and miserable subordinates, who form the intellectual power of the country from the tyranny of the present officialdom. so that we may change the policy of "Sacked for being assaulted" to "Sacked for having assaulted."—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIRS.

COMMITTEE TO MAKE ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

On Saturday evening a notice was put up by the management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills that in future weavers will be allowed into the mills at 6-45 a.m. and that the gates will be closed after that hour. This morning on the gates being opened such of the weavers who did not come in by 6-15 were excluded while those who had already come in refused to start work till 6.30 a.m. The management thereupon closed the mills and put up a notice that until the weavers consented to work at the appointed hour both the mills will be closed. Both the mills have accordingly been closed and the mill-hands sent out.

The following communique has been issued by Messrs. Binny and Coy., agents of the mills :—The management of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills have been reluctantly compelled to close down their mills until further notice. The work people for some time past have made demands of various kinds culminating this morning in their refusal to commence work before 6-30 a.m.

Following the practice recently adopted by his Majesty's Government the Government of India have decided to remove the following from the list of goods which do not require to be covered by Certificates of Origin and Interest :—Granite and granite setts, Kerbstone and Strawboard. These regulations will not, however, be enforced in the case of goods shipped to India on or before the 31st October, 1918.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR ON ACUTE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 28.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council was held here to-day. Before the proceedings commenced his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler paid a warm tribute to the services of Sir John Campbell, who is shortly retiring from the service. His Honour congratulated Sir John Campbell on his valuable work as president of the U.P. War Board. Sir Harcourt referred in detail to the measures being taken to alleviate the acute agricultural situation in these provinces and said the situation was well in hand and would be closely watched. The Lieut. Governor also dealt with the influenza outbreak.

The Cooperative Societies (amendment) Bill, 1918 was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. O'Donnell, Chief Secretary, introduced the U.P. Public Gambling (amendment) Bill, 1918, and Mr. Chatterji introduced the U.P. Excise (amendment) Bill, 1918, which was referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution moved by Mr. Chintamani proposing the appointment of a committee to introduce some form of mechanical transport of goods between Kathgodam and Nainital in order to do away with coolie labour was accepted by Government. The Council adjourned to 16th December.

ROBBING AND CAUSING HURT TO A LADY.

CHARGES AGAINST A CORPORAL AND TWO PRIVATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

At the Allahad High Court Criminal Session presided over by Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, the trial commenced to-day of Corpl. Pearson of King's Dragoon Guards, Meerut, Private Barnett of the same regiment, and Private Moore of the 14th Hussars Reserve Cavalry Regiment, Meerut, on a charge under Section 394, I. P. C., of robbery and causing hurt to a Mrs. Maloney on the night of 20th July last.

The prosecution alleged that the lady was connected with Meerut Rink Theatre and was returning home on the night in question in a tonga with about Rs. 200 the proceeds of the night. On the way the three accused are said to have run up to the tonga, one climbed in front and gaged the driver, two others climbed behind, one struck the lady and the thers removed the bag. All three then ran way.

All accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate appeared for the Crown and Mr. Boys for the accused.

Mrs. Maloney was examined as to the occurence.

The trial is proceeding.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 29.

The special session of the Travancore Legislative Council began yesterday to consider the Select Committee's report on the Municipal Bill. The Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nair, who presided said municipal insitutions in Travancore began over twenty-five years ago in the shape of five town improvement committees, which, now number nineteen. There have been representations in successive sessions of the Popular Assembly for the expansion of municipal institutions. Lage powers and privileges were being given to the municipalities in response to people's requests.

The present bill was introduced in the Legislative Council three years ago. The Select Committee on this bill has consulted all the interests concerned and met all who had different views as to various provisions of the bill. The main features of the bill are that one-half of the members of every municipality will be elected, only one-fourth being nominated by Government by official elections. Both the members and presidents do not require confirmation by Government. There was a proposal that women may be declared qualified to stand as candidates for membership. The Council vetoed the proposal as local conditions and customs are against such a proposal, but women will have powers of voting. This privilege will continue. Other provisions are on the lines of the Municipal Acts in British India.

The session of the Legislative Council will last the whole of this week.

SEPTEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The outstanding feature of the trade returns for September, 1918, was the considerable decrease in export trade. The total imports of merchandise in September 1918 were valued at Rs. 14 crores as against Rs. 12 crores in the preceding month. The value of exports was Rs. 18 crores as against Rs. 24 crores and of re-exports was Rs. 125 lakhs as against Rs. 128 lakhs.

Imports increased by 16 per cent., while exports decreased by 24 per cent. and re-exports by 2 per cent. as compared with September 1917. Imports showed an increase of 11 per cent. and re-exports of 217 per cent., but exports decreased by 2 per cent. The actual net excess of exports including re-exports over imports was Rs. 501 lakhs in September 1918 and Rs. 12,559 lakhs and Rs. 1,259 lakhs in August 1918.

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S LAPSE.

CONNECTED FOR ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Dattatriya Mahadeo, an engine-driver in the Fort Fire Brigade stood charged with robbery of a ring worth Rs. 25 belonging to Ardeshar J. Mistry.

For the prosecution it was stated that on 5th September last, a thief broke into the house of the complainant. As the thief was bolting the complainant chased the thief, arrested him and handed him over to the police. The thief, however, broke loose and ran up to the passage where the Fort Fire Brigade escape was kept. The complaint again went after the thief when the accused stopped him (the complainant), assaulted him and removed the ring the complainant was the wearing.

For the defence it was urged that as soon as the accused heard the fire alarm he came down, and went near the gate to enquire as to who had given the alarm. He was then held by the complainant. He (the accused) denied having at all assaulted the complainant or robbed him of his ring.

On the strength of the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused. Bearing in mind, however, that the accused was in custody for 53 days, and the good character he bore as testified to by his superior, also the fact that the value of the ring was only Rs. 25 and the loss of gratuity and service which the accused had to suffer, the accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75. Out of the fine Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

ACCUSED FINED RS. 200.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Davison charged Narayendas Dhanji and Nanji Hirji with the theft of two currency notes of five rupees each from the pocket of Haji Abdul Sakur.

The first accused said that it was a false charge brought against him by the complainant, because he happened to blow his nose the complainant's coat. The complainant then slapped him, knocked him down and charged him with theft. The second accused deposed that he was not on the spot at all. He was arrested by the peon on the way to the Police Station because some one called out that he was a damaged character and should, therefore, be charged along with the first accused.

The first accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment. He had two previous convictions but the last was as far back as 1900 and as he now owned some victorias and had means of earning an honest livelihood he was given the chance of living a better life. The second accused was discharged.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	3,000
Mid. American Spot Trading value	22.73
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	29.40
New York 12 noon (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.	29.15
Mar.	28.75
May	28.53
New Orleans 11 o'clock .. Jan.	28.07
Mar.	27.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.14+11
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	20.54+9
Feb.	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.11
Nov.	21.51
Dec.	20.98
Jan.	20.56
Feb	20.17

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	29.40 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.40
,, ,, Fully Good	19.15
,, ,, Fine	19.65
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	20.75
,, ,, Fine	21.25
,, Broach Good	22.50
,, ,, Fully Good	22.75
,, ,, Fine	23.00
Egyptian Cotton F.G.F. sakellaridis	29.40

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 24th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	73,400,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits	32,000,000	Dec.	2,300,000
Other do.	120,100,000	,,	13,600,000
Govt. Securities	46,000,000	,,	14,300,000
Other do.	95,400,000	,,	1,200 000
Notes and Gold	28,500 000	,,	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 25th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	Nil.
,, Forwarded	75,000
,, Imports	43,000
,, Stock	199,000
Actual Weekly Sales	9,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	23 000
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.74
,, ,, Mar.	28.41
,, ,, May	28.20
Spot Cotton at New York	31.55
,, ,, Orleans	29.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.66
,, ,, Mar.	27.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	20,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	29.19
,, ,, Mar.	28.78
,, ,, May	28.54
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.12
,, ,, Mar.	27.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	170 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	51,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	77,000
,, ,, to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	11,50,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	10,26,000

New York, Oct. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	...
Futures at New York Jan.	29.86
,, ,, March	29.44
,, ,, May	29.18
Spot Cotton at New York	32.40
,, ,, Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.82
,, ,, March.	28.57

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	3
Consols 2½ %	59½+¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	52½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70¾+¼
Government Securities 3 %	60¾+¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26 07 Uchngd

London, Oct. 25t h

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	3
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70¾
Government Securities 3 %	60¾
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	26.07

London, Oct. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 day day market loans	3

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 24th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88¾+¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£100¾+¼
5 % New	£96

London, Oct. 25th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88¾
4½ % 1925—1945	£100¾
5 % New	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 24th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov Buyers	2/5½

London, Oct. 25th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
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Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crete Nov. Paid	2/5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The Third Ginners' Report received here this morning gives the number of bales ginned to 18th October as 6,790,000 against 3,720,000 as per the Second Report, thus showing that 3,070,000 have been ginned during the period. The following are comparisons with the total ginnings to 18th October in previous years:—

	Bales.
1917	5,571,000
1916	7,303,000
1915	5,709,000
1914	7,620,000
1913	6,973,000
1912	6,874,000
1911	7,758,000

The figures received to-day merely indicate an early matured crop and consequent early ginnings. Messrs. Neill Brothers latest estimate of the American crop is 13,250,000 bales including linters, and it is quite possible that this may be an overestimate. We are likely to see a considerable falling off in the ginners figures as compared with last year from about the Fifth or Sixth Report.

The local market both for ready and forward was entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Seth Balchand Ramchand, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand. The rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association at Colaba, and of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, were also closed.

This morning nominal quotations were as under

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	..	April-May	Rs. 755/6
Fully good Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	,, 652
Fine Oomras	..	Dec.-Jan.	,, 718
Good M. G. Coompta	..	November	,, 810

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 28th Oct. 1918.

Cotton	1,545 bales.
Wheat	15 930 Cwts.
Linseed	17 8-6 ,,
Rape, &c.,	3,993 ,,
Ghngellyseeds	28 ,,
Poppyseed	112 ,,
Groundnuts	336 ,,
Castorseed	728 ,,
Rice	8,867 ,,
Myrabollams	1,410 ,,
Cottonsee	702 ,,
Mowraseed	489 ,,
Gram	2,179 ,,
Jowar	2,262 ,,
Maize	N ,,
Barley	95½ ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 29th—5-30 p.m

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	74 0 0	11 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bangla	74 8 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, ,, Thin	11 14 0	12 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15	100 0 0	..
,, Gajar 75.25	85 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50.50	90 0 0	..
,, Black	80 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	80 0 0	..
Mowrase	7 0 0	..
Barley	48 0 0	..
Cas d	75 0 0	16 4 0
Forward		
Wheat April-May	9 11 3	
Linseed May	13 14 3	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 29th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as p.
Davids No. 10	1 5 6
Shapurji No. 10	1 3 6
Simplex No. 10	1 3 3
Edward No. 10	1 3 3
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 3½
Fcs. Demand	152
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	351
Japan	155
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-8-0.

EXCHANGES.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D.-D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 193.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 89.
3½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 80.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was dull at the opening, but there was some improvement at the close chiefly on account of Bears covering. The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2045, Swan 595, Standard 2360, Simplex 727-8, Shapurji 138-12, Pearls 525, New Greats 315, M. Petit 2425, Madhowji 2180, Kohinoor 1297-8, Kastoorchand 1160, Indore-Malwa 312-8, Indian Bleaching 157-8, Finlay 455, Fazalbhoy 720, David 615, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 225, Colaba 1340, Century 430, Central India 2480, Bombay Cotton 655, Bombay United 865, Bombay Dyeing 1315, Advance 1390, Bundi 24, Katni defd. 1250, Alcocks 727-8, Bombay-Burma 850, Bombay Tramway 435 and Tata Hydro 1125.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 29th

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,000-	.. Rs. 6,70,750-0
Cash Certificates	,, 573-8	.. ,, 5,78,460-0
Total Rs.	.. 1,573-8	.. Rs. 12,49,210-0

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT

AN OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Mahomed Ali Karimji with house-breaking by day and theft on the 10th of June last, of gold ornaments worth rupees eight hundred and thirty-eight which he stole after breaking open the lock on the door of the house of Abdul Hussein Samsudin residing in Doctor-street.

The accused who had three previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Widows' Home, Bombay, the re-marriage of Shrimati Durgabai Karve with Mr. Chinto Kashinath Gokhale was celebrated on Sunday last at the premises of the Hindu Widows' Home, Girgaum, Bombay. The Kanya Dan Vidhi was performed by Mr. A. S. Wagh, the Superintendent of the Home. Amongst those present were Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Pendharkar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. S. Raut, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Gothoskar, Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar, Mr. M. L. Khanvilkar and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wagh.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

EX-LOCO. INSPECTOR CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Charles Lawrence Macdonald, an engine-driver on the B. B. & C. I. Ry., charged E. Stewart, lately a Loco. Inspector on the same Railway, with adultery, under sec. 497, I. P. Code.

A full report of this case, in which the Magistrate after recording some evidence had framed three charges of criminal trespass, of voluntarily causing hurt, and adultery against the accused, has already appeared in this paper.

The Magistrate in delivering the judgment said:—

The evidence material for the purposes of the charges brought against the accused consisted in the sworn testimony of the complainant's daughter Iris aged seven. Her evidence had impressed him (the Magistrate) so much that even if there was no other evidence to throw light upon her testimony and even if the accused had denied that he was in the complainant's house on the occasion in question, he should have unhesitatingly acted upon her evidence only, in coming to the decision. Having in his mind the decision of Shah J. in the case of Emperor vs. Hari Ramji Powar and the cases cited therein, he (the Magistrate) took particular care to find out if the girl was capable of understanding and answering in an intelligible manner the questions which might be put to her. Having satisfied himself on that point he proceeded to administer the oath to her. Mr. Godinho, pleader, who then appeared for the accused but who since retired from the case, made an application that the child should be examined in the presence of her mother. He (the Magistrate) regarded that as an absurd application, and refused to entertain it, and the refusal was justified by what the child said regarding her own mother. An attempt was made to secure the presence of the girl's mother in the court-room when the girl was under cross-examination, and it was proposed to ask her to say in the mother's presence what she had been saying about the accused and her mother sleeping together on the same bed. He refused to allow the defence to terrify the child in that manner. The girl was subjected to a fairly lengthy cross-examination, and she stood the test remarkably well for her age, and he believed her entirely when in answer to a question by the Court she said:—"Before the fight between my father and the accused, my father had gone to work and my mother, the accused and my little sister and I were sleeping together on the big bed."

The accused knew the complainant's family, and was on visiting terms with them. At Gangapur the complainant had warned him (the accused) to treat his wife as a stranger. That was sufficient for the purpose of imputing to the accused the knowledge that Kathleen Evelyn was the wife of the complainant. The accused himself admitted that he knew the lady was the wife of the complainant. Then there was the complainant's evidence that the friendly relations between his wife and the accused at Gangapur had become a matter of talk, which necessitated the complainant telling the accused to treat his wife as an utter stranger. In spite of that, according to the evidence of the witness William H. Smith, on the 28th February last the accused and the complainant's wife were in a small compartment together, and Mr. Smith at once sent the telegram to the complainant informing him of that incident. Then they had the evidence of the complainant's father, George Macdonald, who said that the complainant's wife arrived at his house in Bombay on the 5th March, and the same evening the accused, who had never visited him before, made a call. Further, the accused admitted that on the night of the 15th August, at a very late hour, he had gone to the complainant's house, though he said that he did so on Mrs. Macdonald's call.

EVIDENCE OF IRIS BELIEVED.

Referring to the evidence of Iris the Magistrate said that the evidence of the girl threw a lurid light on the conduct of the accused in going to the complainant's house in his absence, on the night in question at so late an hour as 11 o'clock, and lying on the same bed with the complainant's wife. Therefore, rejecting the evidence of the complainant's wife and accepting the evidence of the girl Iris, the Magistrate found the accused guilty of an offence under sec. 451 of the I. P. Code, i.e., of criminal trespass.

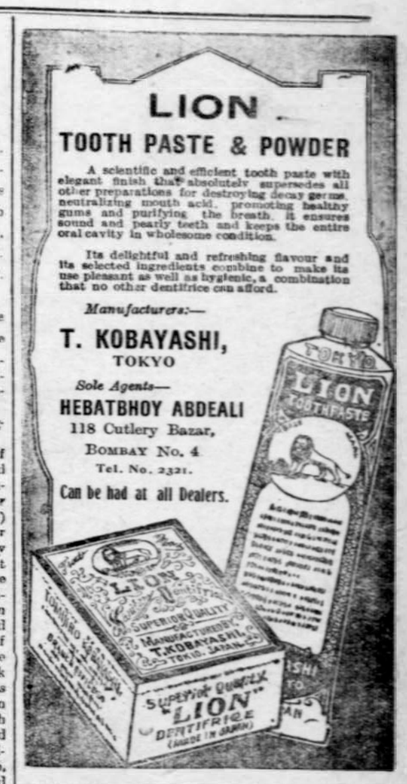
Referring to the charge of attempting to commit adultery, the Magistrate cited several cases bearing on the point, and held that he saw no reason why it could not be said that a person who actually slept on the same bed, with another man's wife, at 11 o'clock at night, taking advantage of the husband's absence from home, committed an attempt at adultery, especially when the circumstances disclosed were such as to lead one to presume that actual adultery might have taken place. He (the Magistrate) therefore found the accused guilty of an offence punishable under Section 497 read with Section 511 of the I. P. Code.

Continuing, the Magistrate said that the complainant had produced a telegram which the accused had sent to the Loco. Foreman on the 15th August. The purport of that telegram was that the accused as a superior officer desired that the complainant, who was taking a passenger-train to Bulsar that night should be sent back to Bombay in charge of a goods-train. In producing that telegram the prosecution evidently suggested that the accused had been arranging that the complainant's return to Bombay might be delayed. The accused had, however, produced evidence that, in sending the telegram, he acted within the limits of his authority and for the benefit of the Railway Co. For the purposes of this case, continued the Magistrate, he would attach no importance to that telegram. The accused had in his address to the Court attacked the evidence of Iris Macdonald urging that the girl had been tutored, but from the entire demeanour of the girl in the witness box he was content to hold that the girl was speaking the language of a child of her age, and that was the language of an innocent child.

Concluding, the Magistrate said that the only question which remained to be considered was one of the sentences to be passed upon the accused. On that question, he (the Magistrate) had to bear in mind that there were indications in the evidence that the complainant's wife had not been faithful to her husband. She appeared to have been on terms of very improper intimacy with the complainant's younger brother Walter or Wallace Macdonald. In his behaviour towards her, the accused must have received very considerable encouragement from her, for that appears to have resulted in the desertion of the accused by his own wife. In that state, he (the accused) could not, it might be, resist the temptation of coveting the society of the woman who had conceived a fascination for him.

THE SENTENCES.

For all the reasons stated the Magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees, or, in default, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, on the first charge. On the second charge, the accused was sentenced to a fine of twenty-five rupees, or, in default, to suffer two week's rigorous imprisonment, and as regarded the third charge, the same being intimately involved in the first charge, no substantial sentence was called for. The accused was, therefore, sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on that charge, the sentences, in default of payment of fines, to be consecutive.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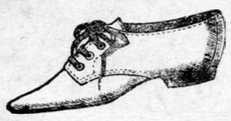

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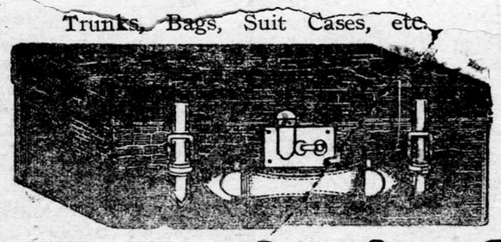

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KAISER AND THE WAR.

PLAN FOR WORLD DOMINION.

PROFESSED CONTEMPT FOR ENGLAND.

The Kaiser's designs to secure world-power for Germany, his contemptuous references to England, and his suspicion of the United States, are described in "The Times" in a chapter of "The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years," by Mr. Arthur N. Davis, the Emperor William's American dentist.

On June 18, 1866, Prussia declared war against Austria, with the idea of adding territory to the south, and the success of her armies against the larger but less warlike empire was so pronounced that in 15 days the war was practically over and Prussia confiscated the large provinces of Hanover and Bavaria, and several lesser provinces.

Prussia had now added territory to her dominions which was many times the size of her original kingdom, and the great Bismarck at once set about "consolidating" his gains, as we say nowadays.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

When conditions were ripe for a resumption of the programme, a war was provoked with Napoleon III. of France, the situation being so adroitly manoeuvred that it was the French who declared war, although they were ill prepared to wage it against such a thoroughly prepared and victory-crazed adversary as Prussia. War was declared on July 17, 1870. Forty-seven days later on September 2, the decisive battle was fought, the main French Army and the Emperor of the French himself being surrounded at Sedan and forced to surrender. The price France paid for being in the way of Prussia's steamroller was the loss of Alsace and Lorraine and an indemnity of 6,000,000,000 dollars (£200,000,000).

Since 1870 Germany has been consistently building up her resources—military, commercial and colonial—with the one object of assuaging her thirst for dominion when the proper time should come. It came. Germany thought, on June 28, 1914, when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the successor to the Austrian throne, and his wife were murdered at Serajevo, and the present war was the result.

This war, it was confidently expected, could be but a repetition of the Prussian conquests of 1864, 1866 and 1870. Each of those wars was over in less than 60 days so far as the ultimate outcome was concerned. Ninety days ought to be sufficient to win the fourth. It might have been if the German programme, which contemplated the capture of Paris by Sedan Day, September 2, had not been foiled by the glorious battle of the Marne. Subsequent developments are too recent to require restatement.

"ENGLISH HYPOCRITES."

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the Western Hemisphere and the Far East. This programme is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the Kaiser to substantiate it. At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war, we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are", the Kaiser exclaimed, "they had always treated me so well when I visited them that I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—that Germany could control the continent of Europe; England, through her vast possessions and Fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the Far East; and America could dominate the Western Hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily enough be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the Far East under her thumb, America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the Kaiser's, or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three"; he did not say it was too big for one. What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some 25 years ago, in which, as the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used these words:—

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodoric II., Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

TURKEY AS VASSAL.

The Kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come. When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan War, I mentioned to the Kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the Kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own, since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal. To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish Army, and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Baghdad Railway.

When the Balkhan War broke out in 1912 the Kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish Army would acquit itself creditably, and that in the outcome of that conflict his European programme would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war-area placed in his motor-car, and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was travelling. The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians, and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They are out-of-door people, and they have strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them with guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight, we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the Kaiser as an ally, and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing Army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital, and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to upbuild the German Army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all, and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German War Budget. However, I had to pay it.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the programme of world domination which Germany had laid out for herself and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed farther along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the Kaiser said to me on one occasion when we were talking of expansion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an Empire, England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping-stones to the markets of the Far East, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-chau."

His plans in this connexion were changed somewhat, apparently, by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more. "No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there, and I know it is a marvellous land for our purposes."

The Kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the Army Headquarters at Pless. "Here I am nearly 60 years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

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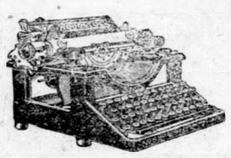

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AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

MR. GOMPERS ON HOME RULE.

MR. ANDERSON ON MILITARISM.

The greater part of the morning session of the British Trades Union Congress at Derby on September 5th was occupied by speeches by fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, and the Labour party. The welcome given to all of them was hearty, says the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

The American Federation of Labour was represented by Mr. W. J. Bowen and Mr. S. Gompers. its president, who took the place of Mr. Joseph A. Franklin.

Mr. Bowen declared that the men, women, and children of America were all in this war for the purpose of destroying militarism and of making the world safe for freedom and democracy. American war solidarity was buttressed on organised Labour, and he trusted that the Labour forces of England and America would so unite and ensure that victory would be swift and sure, and that the dead—no matter from what country—would not have died in vain. (Cheers.)

MR GOMPERS AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, who was enthusiastically received, referred to the position of trade unionism in the United States, and said legal decisions meant that there was a repudiation of old conceptions. The labour of a human being was no longer a commodity or an article of commerce to be sold in the open market. He alluded to the output from the American shipyards since America had joined in the war, and, recalling the American Civil War, gave the quotation "We are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand strong."

"To-day," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, amidst vociferous cheering, "we are coming five millions strong." Quoting President Wilson, he added, "Why stop at five millions?" (Renewed cheers.) There was entire agreement between the Government of the United States and the Labour movement. He had not always been in accord with the American or with the British Government. He did not agree with the Boer War, or with the conduct of the old Governments towards Ireland. (Cheers.) That the Boers should be fighting for us now, that we should have pledged ourselves to give Home Rule to Ireland, and that under our flag were the free democracies was an omen for the future of which we could at present have no conception. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE PRESIDENT.

The unanimous support of Labour in America was given to President Wilson, whose judgment in his war policy had proved best of all. This movement in the States had stood unswervingly from the beginning for international peace. But how could anyone believe in international peace with a ruthless marauder setting his hordes on a peace-loving people? (Ceers.) Labour was in the war not because of its love for war. The men who were in uniform in Great Britain or France were not the representatives of militarism. (Cheers.) They were civilians taken out of their daily occupations so that they might be better recognised.

He had never killed anything in his life with the consciousness of having inflicted an injury. He hated the thought of killing, and would not prolong the war one minute longer than necessary to achieve the aims of the democracies of the world. But he would be unwilling to shorten it by one hour if it meant that the militarist machines were to be continued as now, and bring us within the next decade into another war. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. Kennedy (International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers), the delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, said the people of Canada were in the war to win, and would not talk about peace until the accursed crimes of the Kaiser were obliterated for all time.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., in conveying the greetings of the Labour party, said the Congress programme this week and that of the June conference of the Labour party were a challenge to the forces of privilege and vested interest. The last year had been an important one in the history of the party, for it had been transformed from a federation into a national party, and at the next election, come when it might, Labour would not only accept the challenge but would champion and defend a national and an international policy. (Cheers.) Since the Blackpool Congress they had been endeavouring to apply Labour diplomacy to the world-crisis. They were tired of the old diplomacy (cheers)—it ought never to be forgiven, for at its door must be laid much of the responsibility for the suffering of the war. They had been subjected to gross and libellous misrepresentation. (Cheers.) It was frequently urged that their policy was one of compromise, that they were prepared to surrender to German Imperialism. That was an insult to British Labour. (Hear, hear.) In February, 1915, at the first Inter-Allied Conference it was clearly declared that a victory for German Imperialism would be the defeat and destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe. It was declared in the printed statement of Labour aims, to which the German Government refused all circulation—a strange attitude towards a policy which in this country was described as pacifist and defeatist.

Alongside of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation, British Labour was at war with Imperialism. There was only one difference between them, and that was set out in the Blackpool resolution and reaffirmed on Wednesday. British Labour still had faith in the internationalism of peoples, if they still had less faith in the internationalism of kings. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We were not at war with the German people, save in so far as they accepted and supported the Imperialistic system of aggression of their Government, a system we were out to destroy. The aim was to make the German people allies with us in our struggle against all forms of militarism. Labour still exercised faith in internationalism, and put at the very forefront of its programme a League of Nations—(cheers),—which must be something more than a League of Governments. (Cheers.) Their policy was one of conciliation. Labour declared that the day all the belligerents—and that included Germany—were ready to substitute reason for force and international cooperation for national aggression, the war should cease. That policy did not mean any quarter for German militarism. "We have sought our opportunity to state our aims to the Germans and frankly converse with them, but unfortunately we are not to be trusted and facilities are denied us. So, having failed in that direction, we will have to find some other way. I believe we will find some other when the next meeting of the Inter-Allied Conference is held." (Cheers.) Mr. Gompers would then attend, and the difference as to method which now existed between them would become slighter. (Cheers.)

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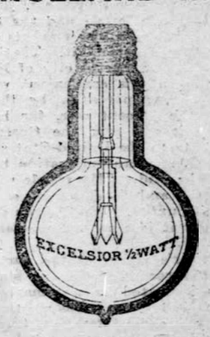

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KAISER AND THE WAR.

PLAN FOR WORLD DOMINION.

PROFESSED CONTEMPT FOR ENGLAND.

The Kaiser's designs to secure world-power for Germany, his contemptuous references to England, and his suspicion of the United States, are described in "The Times" in a chapter of "The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years," by Mr. Arthur N. Davis, the Emperor William's American dentist.

On June 18, 1866, Prussia declared war against Austria, with the idea of adding territory to the south, and the success of her armies against the larger but less warlike empire was so pronounced that in 15 days the war was practically over and Prussia confiscated the large provinces of Hanover and Bavaria, and several lesser provinces.

Prussia had now added territory to her dominions which was many times the size of her original kingdom, and the great Bismarck at once set about "consolidating" his gains, as we say nowadays.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

When conditions were ripe for a resumption of the programme. a war was provoked with Napoleon III. of France, the situation being so adroitly manoeuvred that it was the French who declared war, although they were ill prepared to wage it against such a thoroughly prepared and victory-crazed adversary as Prussia. War was declared on July 17, 1870. Forty-seven days later on September 2, the decisive battle was fought, the main French Army and the Emperor of the French himself being surrounded at Sedan and forced to surrender. The price France paid for being in the way of Prussia's steamroller was the loss of Alsace and Lorraine and an indemnity of 6,000,000,000 dollars (£200,000,000).

Since 1870 Germany has been consistently building up her resources—military, commercial and colonial—with the one object of assuaging her thirst for dominion when the proper time should come. It came. Germany thought, on June 28, 1914, when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the successor to the Austrian throne, and his wife were murdered at Serajevo, and the present war was the result.

This war, it was confidently expected, could be but a repetition of the Prussian conquests of 1864, 1866 and 1870. Each of those wars was over in less than 60 days so far as the ultimate outcome was concerned. Ninety days ought to be sufficient to win the fourth. It might have been if the German programme, which contemplated the capture of Paris by Sedan Day, September 2, had not been foiled by the glorious battle of the Marne. Subsequent developments are too recent to require restatement.

"ENGLISH HYPOCRITES."

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the Western Hemisphere and the Far East. This programme is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the Kaiser to substantiate it. At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war, we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are", the Kaiser exclaimed, "they had always treated me so well when I visited them that I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—that Germany could control the continent of Europe; England, through her vast possessions and Fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the Far East; and America could dominate the Western Hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily enough be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the Far East under her thumb, America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the Kaiser's, or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three"; he did not say it was too big for one. What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some 25 years ago, in which, as the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used these words:—

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodoric II., Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

TURKEY AS VASSAL.

The Kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come. When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan War, I mentioned to the Kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the Kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own, since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal. To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish Army, and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Baghdad Railway.

When the Balkhan War broke out in 1912 the Kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish Army would acquit itself creditably, and that in the outcome of that conflict his European programme would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war-area placed in his motor-car, and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was travelling. The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians, and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They are out-of-door people, and they have strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them with guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight, we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the Kaiser as an ally, and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing Army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital, and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to upbuild the German Army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all, and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German War Budget. However, I had to pay it.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the programme of world domination which Germany had laid out for herself and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed farther along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the Kaiser said to me on one occasion when we were talking of expansion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an Empire, England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping-stones to the markets of the Far East, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-chau."

His plans in this connexion were changed somewhat, apparently, by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more. "No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there, and I know it is a marvellous land for our purposes."

The Kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the Army Headquarters at Pless. "Here I am nearly 60 years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

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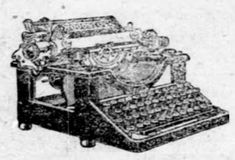

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AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

MR. GOMPERS ON HOME RULE.

MR. ANDERSON ON MILITARISM.

The greater part of the morning session of the British Trades Union Congress at Derby on September 5th was occupied by speeches by fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, and the Labour party. The welcome given to all of them was hearty, says the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

The American Federation of Labour was represented by Mr. W. J. Bowen and Mr. S. Gompers, its president, who took the place of Mr. Joseph A. Franklin.

Mr. Bowen declared that the men, women, and children of America were all in this war for the purpose of destroying militarism and of making the world safe for freedom and democracy. American war solidarity was buttressed on organised Labour, and he trusted that the Labour forces of England and America would so unite and ensure that victory would be swift and sure, and that the dead—no matter from what country—would not have died in vain. (Cheers.)

MR GOMPERS AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, who was enthusiastically received, referred to the position of trade unionism in the United States, and said legal decisions meant that there was a repudiation of old conceptions. The labour of a human being was no longer a commodity or an article of commerce to be sold in the open market. He alluded to the output from the American shipyards since America had joined in the war, and, recalling the American Civil War, gave the quotation "We are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand strong."

"To-day," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, amidst vociferous cheering, "we are coming five millions strong." Quoting President Wilson, he added, "Why stop at five millions?" (Renewed cheers.) There was entire agreement between the Government of the United States and the Labour movement. He had not always been in accord with the American or with the British Government. He did not agree with the Boer War, or with the conduct of the old Governments towards Ireland. (Cheers.) That the Boers should be fighting for us now, that we should have pledged ourselves to give Home Rule to Ireland, and that under our flag were the free democracies was an omen for the future of which we could at present have no conception. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE PRESIDENT.

The unanimous support of Labour in America was given to President Wilson, whose judgment in his war policy had proved best of all. This movement in the States had stood unswervingly from the beginning for international peace. But how could anyone believe in international peace with a ruthless marauder setting his hordes on a peace-loving people? (Cheers.) Labour was in the war not because of its love for war. The men who were in uniform in Great Britain or France were not the representatives of militarism. (Cheers.) They were civilians taken out of their daily occupations so that they might be better recognised.

He had never killed anything in his life with the consciousness of having inflicted an injury. He hated the thought of killing, and would not prolong the war one minute longer than necessary to achieve the aims of the democracies of the world. But he would be unwilling to shorten it by one hour if it meant that the militarist machines were to be continued as now, and bring us within the next decade into another war. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. Kennedy (International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers), the delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, said the people of Canada were in the war to win, and would not talk about peace until the accursed crimes of the Kaiser were obliterated for all time.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., in conveying the greetings of the Labour party, said the Congress programme this week and that of the June conference of the Labour party were a challenge to the forces of privilege and vested interest. The last year had been an important one in the history of the party, for it had been transformed from a federation into a national party, and at the next election, come when it might, Labour would not only accept the challenge but would champion and defend a national and an international policy. (Cheers.) Since the Blackpool Congress they had been endeavouring to apply Labour diplomacy to the world-crisis. They were tired of the old diplomacy (cheers)—it ought never to be forgiven, for at its door must be laid much of the responsibility for the suffering of the war. They had been subjected to gross and libellous misrepresentation. (Cheers.) It was frequently urged that their policy was one of compromise, that they were prepared to surrender to German Imperialism. That was an insult to British Labour. (Hear, hear.) In February, 1915, at the first Inter-Allied Conference it was clearly declared that a victory for German Imperialism would be the defeat and destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe. It was declared in the printed statement of Labour aims, to which the German Government refused all circulation—a strange attitude towards a policy which in this country was described as pacifist and defeatist.

Alongside of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation, British Labour was at war with Imperialism. There was only one difference between them, and that was set out in the Blackpool resolution and reaffirmed on Wednesday. British Labour still had faith in the internationalism of peoples, if they still had less faith in the internationalism of kings. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We were not at war with the German people, save in so far as they accepted and supported the Imperialistic system of aggression of their Government, a system we were out to destroy. The aim was to make the German people allies with us in our struggle against all forms of militarism. Labour still exercised faith in internationalism, and put at the very forefront of its programme a League of Nations—(cheers),—which must be something more than a League of Governments. (Cheers.) Their policy was one of conciliation. Labour declared that the day all the belligerents—and that included Germany—were ready to substitute reason for force and international cooperation for national aggression, the war should cease. That policy did not mean any quarter for German militarism. "We have sought our opportunity to state our aims to the Germans and frankly converse with them, but unfortunately we are not to be trusted and facilities are denied us. So, having failed in that direction, we will have to find some other way. I believe we will find some other when the next meeting of the Inter-Allied Conference is held." (Cheers.) Mr. Gompers would then attend, and the difference as to method which now existed between them would become slighter. (Cheers.)

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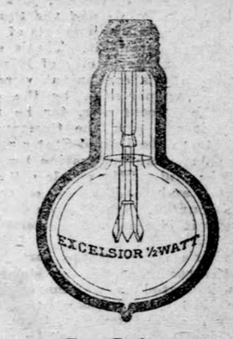

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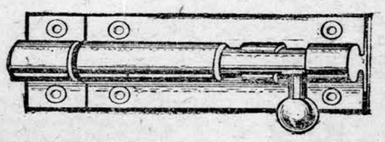
BOLT  BRAND

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DISTRESS IN HUBLI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hubli too has been affected by the Influenza epidemic since the beginning of this month. In a population of about 60,000 the daily mortality during the first week was about 30, during the second and third weeks it has been 45. The Municipality has been of course carrying on its work of prevention and relief, but owing to the illness from Influenza of the Chief Medical Officer of that body, its activities have been greatly hampered. The greater part of the work of relief has fallen to the lot of "The Hubli Co-operative Hospital" and "The Hubli Epidemic Relief Committee." The former is a permanent private institution with no Government or municipal control. At a time when the municipal hospital has lamentably fallen short of the necessary drugs, the private hospital has been supplying them freely.

The Relief Committee has been an institution brought into being since the advent of the epidemic. It consists mostly of members of the Home Rule League. It has been able to collect funds to give relief in the form of medicines, diet, warm clothing, etc. It has enlisted the services of about 50 volunteers who pay hour to hour visits which is not done by the municipal agency. Each volunteer on an average distributes medicines to 30 patients. The Relief Committee has recently found a new channel for the exercise of its activities. It is the villages. The cold attitude shown by the Government and the Local Board to the conditions obtaining in the rural areas is scandalous while in villages, the epidemic has been playing havoc, as absolutely no medicine is given by these bodies; and in a village of about four thousand inhabitants, you find nearly 300 sick persons and 7-8 deaths a day. The Relief Committee has arranged to distribute medicines to some of the villages. Up to now three villages, Chic-Marti (p. 500), Munavali (p. 500) and Unakal (p. 4,000), have been visited by the Relief parties organised by the Committee. In these villages 50, 70 and 200 sick persons respectively are being given medical relief by the Committee, which is determined to extend the scope of its work in this direction in proportion as funds permit and workers are available. The population of Hubli Taluka including Hubli City is 120,000. If you omit 60,000 belonging to Hubli City, you will see that the Government is doing nothing for the remaining 60,000 to save them from the epidemic. Is it too much to expect that you would raise your powerful voice on behalf of these helpless rural classes?—Yours etc.,

A CORRESPONDENT.

Hubli, Oct. 25.

The death occurred here from pneumonia on Saturday of Lieutenant G. T. H. Lee, Supply and Transport Corps Brigade, Supply Officer Lucknow Brigade. He was buried yesterday with full military honours. Brigadier General Wolley-Dod and staff attended the funeral. The deceased leaves a widow and three children.

The influenza epidemic shows no signs of abatement. The schools and colleges have had to be closed in both Lahore and Delhi. In Cawnpore nearly every house is said to be affected. Even places as far afield as Rangoon and Moulmein report the presence of the disease which continues to cause heavy increase in mortality almost everywhere.

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